

Friday, March 29, 1963
Chaitra 8, 1885(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1619

Third Series

Volume XVI, 1963/1885 (Saka)

[March 29 to April 11, 1963/ Chaitra 8 to 21, 1885 (Saka)]



FOURTH SESSION 1963/1884-85 (Saka)

(Vol. XVI contains Nos. 31 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

[Third Series, Volume XVI, March 29 to April 11, 1963/Chairra 8 to 21, 1885 (Saka)]

No. 31.—*Friday, March 29, 1963/Chairra 8, 1885 (Saka)*

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 642 to 645, 648 to 651, 653 to 657 and 659 to 661.	6855—94
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 646, 647 and 658 .	6894—96
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1289 to 1322 .	6896—6916
Re. Non-official Business	6917
Re. Calling Attention Notice	6917-18
Papers laid on the Table	6918
Report of Estimates Committee—	
Twenty-eighth Report	6919
Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 414	6919
Business of the House	6919—22, 7046-47
Demands for Grants—	
Ministry of Home Affairs	6922—7047, 7082—7118
Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions—	
Seventeenth Report	7047
Resolution re. Administrative Policy in NEFA—withdrawn	7048—80
Resolution re : Nationalisation of Banks	7081
Daily Digest	7119—22

No. 32.—*Monday, April 1, 1963/Chairra 11, 1885 (Saka)*

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 662-63, 665, 664, 666, 668-69, 669-A, 670 to 673, 675 and 676.	7123—62
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 667, 674 and 677 to 679 and 681	7162—66
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1323 to 1363	7166—90
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Crash of an I. A. F. jet aircraft	7190—91
Papers laid on the Table	7191—95
Committee on Government Assurances—	
Minutes	7195
Demands for Grants	7195—7362
Ministry of Home Affairs	7195—7287
Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation	7287—7362
Daily Digest	7363—66

No. 33.—*Wednesday, April 3, 1963/Chairra 13, 1885 (Saka)*

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 682 to 689, and 691 to 697	7367—7406
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 690, 698, 699 and 700	7406—08
Unstarred Questions No. 1364 to 1393, 1396 to 1400, 1401 to 1409, 1411 to 1415 and 1417 to 1420	7408—42
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—	
(i) Release of Indian Prisoners-of-War in Chinese hands	7442—45
(ii) Harassment of members of minority community in East Pakistan	7446—49

(ii)

	COLUMNS
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Eighteenth Report	7449
Statement by a Member and Minister	7449—50
Demands for Grants—	7450—7616
Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation	7450—7510
Ministry of Law	7510—96
Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation	7596—7616
Daily Digest	7617—20
No. 34.—Thursday, April 4, 1963/Chaitra 14, 1885 (Saka)	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 701, 717, 702, 705, 708, 709, 711 to 716 and 718 to 720	7621—57
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 703, 704, and 706 to 707	7657—60
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1421 to 1449 and 1451 to 1458	7660—85
Papers laid on the Table	7685—86
Estimates Committee—	
Thirty-second Report—	7686—87
Statement by Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination	7687—98
Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Bill—introduced	7698
Demands for Grants—	
Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation	7698—7862
Daily Digest	7863—66
No. 35.—Friday, April 5, 1963/Chaitra 15, 1885 (Saka)	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 721, 722, 725, 726, and 728 to 740	7867—7908
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 723, 724 and 727	7908—10
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1459 to 1479 and 1481 to 1512	7910—46
Papers Laid on the Table	7946—47
Opinions on Bill—	
Legislative Councils of States Bill	7948
Estimates Committee—	
Twenty-ninth Report	7948
Re: Statement by Member	7948—54
Election to Committee—	
Coir Board	7954—55
Demands for Grants—	
Ministry to Defence	7955—8059
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Eighteenth Report	8059
Marine Insurance Bill	8060—72
Motion to Consider	8060—70
Clauses 2 to 92 and 1	8070
Motion to pass	8070—72
Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (Insertion of new Article 155A and amendment of article 167) by Shri Paliwal—	
Motion to consider	8072—8104
Daily Digest	8105—10

(iii)

COLUMNS

No. 36.—*Saturday, April 6, 1963/Chaira 16, 1885 (Saka)*

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 741, 742 and 744 to 756	8111—49
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 743, 757 and 758	815—51
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1514 to 1584	8151—8201
Papers laid on the Table	8201—02
Estimates Committee—	
Thirty-fourth Report	8202
Opinions on Bill	8202
Business of the House	8203
Re: Motion on Standing Committee for Public Enterprises	8203—06
Demands for Grants—	
Ministry of Defence	8206—8376
Daily Digest	8377—80

No. 37.—*Monday, April 8, 1963/Chaira 18, 1885 (Saka)*

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 759 to 766 and 768 to 772	8381—8418
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 767 and 773 to 779	8419—24
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1585, 1586, 1588 to 1600 and 1601 to 1626	8424—46
President's assent to Bills	8446—47
Leave of Absence from the sittings of the House	8447
Statements by Members	8447—63
Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) (Delhi Amendment) Bill—introduced	8463
Demands for Grants	8463—8624
Ministry of Defence	8463—85
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	8485—8624
Business Advisory Committee—	
Fifteenth Report	8624
Daily Digest	8625—28

No. 38.—*Tuesday, April 9, 1963/Chaira 19, 1885 (Saka)*

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 780-788, 790, 792, 795, and 798	8629—64
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 789, 791, 796, 797, 799	8664—66
Unstarred Question Nos. 1627—1634, 1636—1679	8666—96
Papers laid on the Table	8696
Estimates Committee—	
Thirty-third Report	8696
Business Advisory Committee—	
Fifteenth Report	8697—8705

	COLUMNS
Demands for Grants	8705—8856
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	8705—68
Ministry of Transport and Communications	8768—8856
Daily Digest	8857—60

No. 39.—*Wednesday, April 10, 1963/Chaitra 20, 1885 (Saka)*

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 800 to 808, 810 to 812 and 814	8861—8903
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 809, 813 and 815 to 818	8903—06
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1680 to 1744	8906—47
Paper laid on the Table	8947
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Nineteenth Report	8947
Estimates Committee—	
Thirty-fifth Report	8948
Demands for Grants—	
Ministry of Transport and Communications	8948—9102
Daily Digest	9103—06

No. 40.—*Thursday, April 11, 1963/Chaitra 21, 1885 (Saka)*

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 821 to 835	9107—47
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 819, 820 and 836 to 838.	9147—51
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1745 to 1788 and 1790 to 1793	9151—79
Re : Adjournment Motions and Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—	
Blasting of Railway line and firing on train by Naga hostiles	9180—91
Papers laid on the Table	9191—93
Elections to Committee—	
All India Institute of Medical Sciences	9193—94
Demands for Grants—	
Ministry of Mines and Fuel.	9194—9336
Release of Member on paroles	9336
Daily Digest	9337—42

N.B.—The sign + marked above the name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Friday, March 29, 1963/Chaitra 8, 1885
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Textiles to East Asian Countries

+

{ Shri Subodh Hansda:
*642 { Shri S. C. Samanta:
 { Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a gradual fall in export of cotton textiles during the last few years to the East Asian Countries from India;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) the countries in which the fall is significant; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to improve it?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

There has been a decline in exports of cotton textiles to the East Asian countries over the last many years continuously particularly to Burma, Ceylon and Indonesia. This decline was mainly due to the fact that prices of Indian Cotton Textiles were not competitive as compared to that of

countries like Japan, China, Hong Kong and East European Countries and also these countries are reducing their imports of textiles drastically.

The following are the important measures taken to improve exports of Cotton Textiles:—

- (1) Introduction of a voluntary export obligation scheme by the Industry since July, 1962.
- (2) Simplification of the Cotton Textiles Export Incentive Scheme.
- (3) Recently a three-man delegation visited Burma to carry out the study of the market and to discuss and negotiate with import and trade organisations there to ensure that India gets a sizeable share in that market.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement, I find that among the important measures taken to improve exports of cotton textiles was a voluntary export promotion obligation scheme by the industry introduced since July 1962. Since then, has any improvement in exports to these countries taken place?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There has been a definite improvement. In the first half of 1962 before the scheme went into operation, exports of textiles were about 257 million yards. After the scheme came into operation, they rose to 280 million yards.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement, I find a three-man delegation was sent to South-East Asian countries to increase the quota of exports to these countries. Has this delegation been able to come to an agreement with these countries for increased exports?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The delegation has just returned. But the Burmese Government have extended the date of tender by another fortnight; due to the changes in the Government there, they have asked for a retender.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Are we facing competition due to different designs of textiles being exported by other countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The main reason is that every country which became independent after the second world war wants to industrialise in the same way as we want to. The first industry which comes to their mind is the powerloom and textile industry.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if these markets have been our traditional markets or otherwise? Also, with respect to the reaction that has come now, externally and internally, are we taking steps to meet that competition?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As regards the first part of the question concerning our traditional markets, one of the largest is UK which is continuing to take our textiles under a bilateral agreement. Then our neighbouring countries of South East Asia also are in a way our traditional markets because we have the advantage of proximity. But the development of the textile industry in those countries enable them to necessarily restrict imports. It is not as if the Japanese or Chinese or other competitors have taken away our market from us. What is needed is greater diversification, manufacture of mixed fabrics, and not relying on cotton textiles only. That is the approach.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that the decline in our export of textiles is due to the severe restrictions imposed by these importing countries? If so, have these restrictions affected us more than they have affected Japan and China?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is precisely what I said earlier. The

balance of payments position in the last several years has worsened so much that naturally consumer products like textiles come under fire first. It is not as if Japan or other countries have taken away that market from us. On the whole, South East Asia is importing less than before. There are countries and countries. So I would not like to generalise. Our approach is country-to-country to see how we can increase our exports.

Export of Mica

***643. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is decline in the export of mica from our country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to increase export of mica?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A list of measures taken to step up exports of mica is placed on the Table of the House.

Measures to step up export of Mica

- (1) Participation in fairs and exhibitions in foreign countries.
- (2) Publication of brochures and bulletins on mica for distribution in exhibitions in India and abroad.
- (3) Settlement of trade disputes by arbitration.
- (4) Undertaking of surveys of foreign markets.
- (5) Wide circulation of the 'Directory of Exporters of Mica from India' published by the Mica Export Promotion Council.
- (6) Introduction of a voluntary scheme for preshipment inspection of mica consignments.

- (7) Formulation of master samples of mica by Mica E.P. Council in consultation with the Indian Standards Institute, duly authenticated by the American Society of Testing Materials and its counterpart the International Standards Institute.
- (8) A scheme for training of Indian experts in foreign countries to develop objective testing and standardisation of mica.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Sometime ago the President of the Mica Owners' Association said that the standardisation or quality of the mica we are exporting to other countries is not up to the mark because of so many difficulties and that was the reason why we could not export more abroad. Is that so?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I said in the main answer, firstly our export of mica has been continuously increasing. Even in the current year, we are earning about a crore of rupees extra over last year's performance of about Rs. 10 crores. The real problem is not so much standardisation because it is a natural product; it is divided into more than 10,000 categories. But it is true that undercutting by our own exporters has been the bane of this industry. We are trying to find some way to prevent that.

Shri Venkatasubbalah: Are there any competitors in this field, and if so, are we thinking in terms of adopting the methods they are using to standardise mica, simplify the process of its manufacture and improve its quality?

Mr. Speaker: That is already included in the answer. He says it has been improving from year to year, we are getting more.

Shri Manubhai Shah: There main competitor in mica is Brazil. Otherwise, the world's monopoly is with India, because it is a natural mineral

which is only available in India. Regarding the other qualities like filaments and films, India is the only supplier in the world, there is no competition, and our effort now is to produce finished products from mica rather than selling mica as it is.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is it not a fact that Bihar, which is the largest producer of mica in India, is still producing under capacity because of the fact that the trade is very hard hit, and that export can still be increased if proper steps are taken?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Taking the second part of the question first, it is always true that export can be increased, and the very fact that in a single year we have already increased it by about Rs. 1 crore over Rs. 10 crores is quite satisfactory. But regarding the demand for mica in the world, this is more or less exclusively for electronics, where substitutes are also coming up. So, to expect a phenomenal rise is rather difficult. Regarding under-utilisation, it is a question of simple mining operations which always get related to the off-take. Therefore, they are expanding, not contracting.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या किसी देश के साथ माइका का एक्सपोर्ट वार्टर बेसिस पर करने के लिये बातचीत की जा रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हाँ, रशिया से बातचीत हो रही है। ईस्ट योर्प से हमारी बातचीत हो रही है। अमरीका, यू० एस० ए०, के साथ सी० गी० वार्टर होने वाला है। उन से भी हम बात कर रहे हैं,

Shri D. N. Tiwary: What becomes of the waste that is left over from export, especially in Bihar? What is done with that?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is also exported and is called loose mica ground.

Chrysler Automobiles

+

- *644. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of agreement reached between Chrysler International and the Premier Automobiles Ltd, for production of Chrysler Motor Vehicles in India;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Indian Company will be allowed to procure or manufacture locally components for the manufacture of automatic products and that Chrysler will furnish technical assistance; and

(c) whether the new agreement will cover Chrysler products of American origin as well as that of its subsidiaries in various countries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay, have been collaborating with Chrysler Corporation of U.S.A., since 1947, for the manufacture of Dodge/Fargo vehicles. In September 1961, they negotiated a new agreement on revised terms which has been approved by Government. The terms of such collaboration agreements between two private firms are treated by Government as confidential.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know the target of production and the investment involved?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): The target of production is 15,000 vehicles, and the new investment involved will be round about Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 crores in foreign exchange.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is there any idea of sending the products of this

project abroad to earn foreign exchange?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We do attempt some export, but not of this quality. Ashok Leyland exports its products.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know if this new production venture would in any way contribute anything to reduce the prices of automobiles in India?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is not a new venture. As it was stated, from 1947 onwards, they have been producing these vehicles.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do I understand that there is no new model being introduced? Then, what is the expansion about? There are already too many models and too many manufacturers for too small a production, which is responsible for the increased cost. May I know whether this is in the same direction augmenting this, or it is something in the reverse?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is the same model. From 7,000 numbers the production is to go up to 15,000 numbers, expansion in the same line. Therefore, there is no question of duplication of models.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: We were told yesterday by the Finance Minister that all foreign collaboration agreements whose investment value is more than Rs. 5 crores have now to be vetted by a high-level committee of officials. I want to know whether this agreement has also been put through that process or not.

Shri C. Subramaniam: That arrangement has come into existence only very recently. This agreement was concluded in September, 1961.

Potassium Chloride Plant at Kandla

+

- *645. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plant is proposed to be set up at Kandla for the extrac-

tion of potassium chloride and magnesium sulphate from sea-water;

(b) if so, when the plant is likely to be set up; and

(c) the expected average output per day?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. An industrial licence has been issued to an existing salt works in Kandla for the extraction of potassium chloride and magnesium sulphate from the waste salt bitters.

(b) The licensee expects to go into production by 1964-65.

(c) 10 tons a day when in full production.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What is the cost involved and is any foreign exchange involved?

Shri Kanungo: There will not be any necessity for any foreign exchange.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: When the plant goes into production, what would be the maximum output and how far will it help in reducing imports?

Shri Kanungo: At the moment, we are entirely depending upon imports of this particular chemical and when this plant and others go into full production, we will be able to meet all our needs, which are growing also.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह कारखाना देश में अपने देश का पहला कारखाना है या इसके पहले भी इस तरह का काम होता था, और यदि होता था तो कहाँ पर ?

श्री कानूंगो : यह पहला कारखाना है ।

Shri Vishram Prasad: What will be the cost of production per ton and how far will it be sufficient for use in the country?

Shri Kanungo: For the second part I have already stated that it is not produced in the country now and we have to depend upon imports of these products. The cost of production can be ascertained only when production starts.

Coal for Steel Plants

***648. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the output in the production of steel has been insufficient due to the present quality of coal available to steel plants; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take to rectify the deficiency in the quality of fuel?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). The deterioration in the quality of coking coals, particularly its ash content which is higher than anticipated, has had some adverse effect on the production of iron. Government have embarked on a large washery programme to remove this difficulty.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Has the cost of production been affected and has it gone up due to the non-availability of the metallurgical coal of the required specification?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): Yes, Sir. The cost of production has slightly gone up because of the low quality coal. The exact rise due to this cost cannot be worked out.

Shri R. S. Pandey: How many coal washeries are working and what is their output?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are six coal washeries three in the private sector and three in the public sector. I do not have figures with regard to output.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Is it a fact that not merely the high ash content but the fluctuating percentage

of ash content has affected adversely the production of steel?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The hon. Member is correct. We are trying to get uniform quality coal as far as possible but we are finding it difficult. We are working towards that.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Is it contemplated to raise the price of coal once again and if that be so what effect it will have on the output of iron and steel?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This question should be addressed to my colleague in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: What percentage of the requirements of the steel factories are met by washeries and what percentage by raw coal?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are different percentages for different categories of coal. In some cases, roughly, it is 75 per cent washed coal. In some other cases it is 50 per cent. It varies.

Shri A. P. Jain: In view of the shortage of highgrade metallurgical coal in this country do the Government have any idea of locating future iron and steel plants on the coast so that these plants may be fed by imported coal?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir. That idea is being worked out. It is still in the region of idea.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that recently at Jamshedpur the hon. Minister said that we were going to acquire the distinction of being the costliest producers of steel in the country and if so may I know whether it is due to the shortage of coal or any other factors?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The shortage of the proper quality coal is also a factor which has contributed to the increase in the cost of production.

Shri Hem Barua: It is not completely answered. I asked whether it is due to the shortage of coal—

Mr. Speaker: He says this is one of the reasons. If the hon. Member wants to know about other factors also, then he will have to put another question which I am not allowing.

Cement Trade in Delhi

+

{ **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**
*649. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
 { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether cement trade has been licensed in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). With a view to regulating the distribution and sale of cement, the Delhi Administration has recently promulgated the Delhi Cement Control Order, 1963 which provides *inter alia* for the licensing of cement dealers in Delhi.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब से यह लाइसेंस प्रणाली प्रारम्भ की गयी है उससे पहले सीमेंट का मूल्य दिल्ली के बाजारों में क्या था, और इस समय क्या है? क्या उसमें कोई अन्तर आया है?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : कन्ट्रोल मूल्य पर बेचा जाता है इस लिये पहले मूल्य क्या था यह तो मैं नहीं बता सकता।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या इस बात का पता लगाया गया है कि दिल्ली के लिये सीमेंट की कुल कितनी आवश्यकता है और क्या अब इस बात की व्यवस्था कर ली गयी है कि दिल्ली में सीमेंट की कमी का अनुभव नहीं किया जायेगा।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहें तो मैं दिल्ली के डिमांड और एलाटमेंट के सन् १९६२ के रिकार्ड दे सकता हूँ। सन् १९६२ के पहले क्वार्टर में डिमांड थी ६६,१५६ टन, एलाटमेंट हुआ ३२,७००

टन और १० हजार टन का एडहाक एलाटमेंट किया गया। दूसरे क्वार्टर में डिमांड थी १,००,११६ टन, एलाटमेंट था ३२,७०० टन और एडहाक एलाटमेंट था १०,००० टन।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि लाइसेंस प्रणाली को लाने के पूर्व दिल्ली में सीमेंट की कीमतें बढ़ रही थीं। और अगर बढ़ रही थीं तो क्या यह निश्चयात्मक रूप से कहा जा सकता है कि इस प्रणाली को लाने के बाद उसके मूल्य में कमी हुई है।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : दिल्ली में सन १९५६ में सीमेंट का कंट्रोल आर्डर था। सन १९६० में जब सीमेंट की वृत्तायत हुई तो दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने यह कंट्रोल आर्डर हटा दिया। लेकिन बाद में केन्द्र के परामर्श पर फिर से सीमेंट कंट्रोल आर्डर जारी हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का क्या असर हुआ है। आया इसके इंट्रोड्यूस करने से कीमत में कोई फर्क आया है, कई कमी हुई है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : इसके इंट्रोडक्शन के बाद लाइसेंसिंग कर दिया है और जो लोग बिना लाइसेंस सीमेंट बेचा करते थे उनकी रोकथाम हुई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो ठीक है कि लाइसेंसिंग कर दिया गया है। लेकिन इसको इंट्रोड्यूस करने से क्या कीमतों में कोई कमी आयी है ?

Shri P. C. Sethi: There are about 62 licensees now who are distributing cement at controlled prices.

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): The price is controlled and it has got to be sold at the controlled prices. We were receiving complaints that cement was being sold at a higher price, and that is why we have taken these control measures.

Mr. Speaker: Is this lower than the one that was prevalent before the introduction of these measures?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The legal controlled price is the same. But it was being sold at the black market at higher prices. For the purpose of controlling that, this control order has been promulgated.

श्रीमती चावदा : मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि दूसरे राज्यों में सीमेंट की जो कमी है और जिसके कारण कुँएँ और रास्ते आदि झूरे रह गए हैं, उसके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : सीमेंट की कमी सारे देश में है। राज्यों की जो सीमेंट का कोटा दिया जाता है उसमें से वे ऐसे कामों के लिए सीमेंट देते हैं, और अगर राज्य में कोई खास काम किया जाता है तो उसके लिए एडहाक ग्रांट दी जाती है।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या सरकार यह बताने की कृपा करेगी कि लाइसेंस योजना में कुछ फैवरेट लोगों को परमिट मिल जाते हैं और वे उनको ले कर बलक मारकेटिंग करते हैं ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहाँ तक सीमेंट के वितरण का सवाल है वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है। हम तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को उसका कोटा दे देते हैं।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में सीमेंट के कितने डिपो हैं जिन पर लाइसेंस के अनुसार सीमेंट दिया जाता है ?

Shri P. C. Sethi: As I said earlier, there are about 62 licensees in Delhi.

श्री भवन दशन : मेरे दूसरे प्रश्न का उत्तर पूरी तरह नहीं दिया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि दिल्ली में जिनकी सीमेंट की आवश्यकता होगी क्या उनके पूरा करने का आश्वासन सरकार दे सकती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो उनके पास आंकड़े थे पिछले साल के वे उन्होंने पढ़ कर सुना दिए, कि इतनी मांग थी और इतने के लिए लाइसेंस दिए गए ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जब नियंत्रण कर दिया गया है तो सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि पूरी सप्लाई करे । क्या सरकार इस जिम्मेदारी को लेने के लिये तैयार है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहाँ तक जिम्मेदारी का सवाल है तो जिस तरीके से उसका उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है उस प्रकार से उस को बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जायगी और उस कमी को पूरा किया जायगा लेकिन अभी कुछ दिनों तक सीमेंट की कमी महसूस की जाती रहेगी ।

Production of Fertilizers

+

*650. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Onkarlal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest estimates reveal that the target of fertilizer production under the Third Plan is not likely to be achieved;

(b) if so, the estimated shortfall; and

(c) the special measures, if any, proposed to be taken to minimise this shortfall?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The shortfall is expected to be of the order of 300,000 tons of Nitrogen.

(c) A fertilizer project takes about three years to complete and start production, from the date of contract for the supply of plant and machinery. In the case of several projects, orders are yet to be placed. Efforts will be made to accelerate plant deliveries and construction.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know what is the present installed capacity of fertiliser production in this country and what is the capacity licensed, but not yet installed?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): In 1962-63, we are expected to produce about 200,000 tons of nitrogen. The total licensed capacity is 1.3 million tons which we expected to be completed by 1965-66, so that we may have 1 million ton capacity established by the end of the third Plan period. As I have explained in my main answer, many of the projects have not yet placed orders for the equipment.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that a number of fertiliser projects were licensed, but not installed and whether the Government propose to take over in the public sector those projects which have been licensed in the private sector?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In the private sector, we have licensed to the extent of 5.5 lakh tons of nitrogen. But from the figures available, by the end of the third Plan period, they would be producing only 35,000 tons of nitrogen in the private sector. So, the short-fall has mainly occurred in the private sector. We are considering whether some of these should be taken up in the public sector, so that it can be expedited.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that a certain private fertiliser project which was due to be commissioned in the first Plan with German collaboration is being withheld even now and may I know when the collaboration with the German firm will be finalised?

Mr. Speaker: Each project cannot be taken up here.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know what are the specific reasons for the shortfall? Is it technical, financial or what?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is a new line of production. They have to get collaboration from outside. Many private sector licensees have not been able to obtain this collaboration.

Shri Maheswar Naik: It is reported that the public sector is taking over some of the production programmes which have been allotted to the private sector. May I know to what extent the shortfall will be made up when the public sector takes it over from the private sector?

Mr. Speaker: They are yet considering what to take over and how much to take over. It would not be possible just at this moment to tell how much the shortfall would be made up.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether the public sector has taken over any project from the private sector?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, one has already been taken up. The Madhya Pradesh project was in the private sector, but because that licensee was not taking active steps, Government have taken it over and we are proceeding with the implementation of the project. In the same way, Durgapur has indicated that they may not be able to go through the project. Therefore, we are considering whether it should be taken over in the public sector. In this way we have to consider each licensee and take a decision.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि फर्टिलाइजर्स की कमी को दूर करने के लिए हमें बाहर से कितनी खाद मंगानी पड़ती है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not have the figure immediately available. But we are importing round about 1 to 2 lakh tons.

Shri Kunhan: May I know whether instead of giving the licence to the private sector, there is a proposal to establish it in the public sector.

Mr. Speaker: He has already answered it.

श्री कच्छबाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि खाद की कमी पूरी करने के लिये यह दिन-दिन देशों से मंगानी जाती है इसमें हमारा कितना फौरन एक्सचेंज जाता है और खाद की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार को अभी कितना समय और लगेगा ?

Mr. Speaker: I have overheard the Deputy Minister telling the Minister—the figures are not available. He need not answer it now.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: It is being said that we are not able to fulfil the targets with regard to the production of fertiliser. May I know, at the same time, whether we are able to sell all the production in the Nangal Fertiliser Factory?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In the Nangal fertiliser factory we are producing a new type of fertiliser for our country—calcium ammonium nitrate. In the initial stages there were some difficulties. But now now the entire production is being sold.

Cement Factory in Assam

651. { Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any licence for a cement factory in Assam;

(b) if so, when and to whom it was issued; and

(c) the progress made in setting it up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). In April 1956, an industrial licence was issued to Messrs. Assam Cements Ltd., Shillong, to set up a cement factory at Cherrapunji in Assam.

(c) The site for the factory has been selected; the requisite lands have been acquired and a firm order has been placed with foreign suppliers for the plant and equipment.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: May I know what are the main difficulties facing the party in setting up this factory in Assam? Why is there so much delay. The licence was issued in 1956. More than six years have passed and still the factory has not been set up. May I know what are the main difficulties facing the party?

Shri P. C. Sethi: First of all, there were difficulties about the constitution of the company itself. Secondly, there was some difficulty in the exact location of the factory. Lastly, the foreign suppliers could not supply the machinery and equipment within the stipulated time.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: May I know whether the lend-lease system in the tribal areas of Assam is one of the difficulties?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The land has been acquired.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Basumatari—

Shri Basumatari: I wanted to ask the same question. But may I know...

Mr. Speaker: The same need not be put again—Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is not a fact that the industrial growth of Assam is retarded because of the fact that the Government grants licences but never makes the necessary provisions for foreign exchange; if so, whether any foreign exchange is involved in this plant, and if any foreign exchange is involved what provision Government has made for that foreign exchange?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): Sir, as already pointed out by my colleague, it was not the want of foreign exchange which delayed the implementation of this project. The company itself did not get formed in time.

Then, they could not get the location properly fixed. These were the difficulties. As a matter of fact, even according to the present programme they are importing the plant and the provisions have been made available to them.

श्री कडवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के लाइसेंस जारी करने के लिये किन किन राज्यों को आदेश दिये गये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो अंश का मामला था।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know by what time this project is likely to be commissioned?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Only six years have elapsed.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know how much more time will be taken.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is expected to come into production some time next year.

Mr. Speaker: Next question—Shri Maheswar Naik—

Shri Maheswar Naik: Question No. 653.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What about Question No. 652?

Shri Hem Barua: It is an important Question.

Mr. Speaker: That has been transferred to the 8th. The Members have got intimation by slips, but sometimes they are overlooked.

Shri Ranga: How did it happen, Sir: Is it because the newspaper is going to be inaugurated on the 30th and therefore this should come a little later?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is wrong about today? Is it for some patrioteering business?

Mr. Speaker: It was wrongly addressed to a Ministry for which it was not intended.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, I beg to submit that the House deserves an explanation as to how this question has been postponed, on what grounds this question has been postponed.

Mr. Speaker: It was addressed to a wrong Ministry, and when corrected it was not the turn of that Ministry to answer today.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why can it not be put down for the 1st; why has it been put down for the 8th?

Mr. Speaker: The convenience has to be seen.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Whose?

Mr. Speaker: These are very minor details.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is unconscionable delay. It could have been put down for the 1st. Why has it been fixed for the 8th?

Export of Bicycles

+
*653. { **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
 Shri Ramchandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position in regard to export of Indian-made bicycles;

(b) the foreign exchange earned from export of bicycles; and

(c) the extent to which India has now been able to achieve self-sufficiency in manufacturing cycle parts?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). 3464 bicycles valued at 3.10 lakhs and cycle parts worth 6.21,000 were exported during 1962. Prospects for 1963 appear better; in January, 1963, alone, 1181 bicycles and cycle parts worth Rs. 1.61 lakhs have been exported.

(c) Complete self-sufficiency has been achieved in the manufacture of cycle and cycle parts.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether the price and quality of the cycles exported to those countries compare favourably with those of the cycles imported into those countries from other exporting countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The average price realised is Rs. 90 to Rs. 100 per cycle which compares favourably with the price of Japanese cycles.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether the Government is aware that even the internal consumers of cycles are not very much satisfied with the quality of our cycles and give preference to cycles imported from England and whether Government is taking any steps to improve the quality of our cycles?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Indian cycles are some of the best cycles in the world. TI, Raleigh and Atlas cycles are classed as one of the higher brands. As a matter of fact, in a recent tender in Egypt, out of 11 tenders the Indian cycles stood first both in quality and in price. So, that is not the question at all. The real question is to locate markets and the amount of losses involved in the local cost of manufacture and the international price that has to be realised. I can assure the House that both in quality and price we are trying to compete to the best extent possible.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Which are the countries to which these cycles are being exported?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are about 11 countries. We are now mostly concentrating on West Asia, that is, Iraq, Iran, Egypt, Kuwait Sheikdom etc.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it a fact that for the last three or four months there is a lay-off in Sen Raleigh Industries Limited at Asansol? If so, will that affect the export position?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The lay-off is for quite a different thing, that is, an industrial dispute. It will not affect completely, but to the extent the factory remains closed the production will go down.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether it is a fact that after assessment it has been found that there is still scope in these very markets to which we are exporting at present for bigger exports from our country? If so, are we making attempts to produce more cycles in our country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is exactly our observation. But unfortunately the Indian business community and the manufacturers are not yet aggressively export-minded. That is the main bottleneck; otherwise, we can sell much more.

Dr. Ranen Sen: There are large and small units producing bicycles. May I know whether bicycles produced by the smaller units are being exported?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Broadly we are encouraging the bigger manufacturers to export and the local manufacturers cater to the internal market; but the small people are also exporting cycle parts.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Since in the case of most of the major cycle factories in our country the collaborators are British manufacturers, is it a fact that the export potential of our cycles is limited to some extent by the competition from the parent companies exporting directly to those countries? If so, is there any scheme for a purely Indian trade mark of cycles for export?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Out of 29 cycle factories in the large-scale sector only two have foreign collaboration. So, it will not be right to say that it is due to that. Even in the case of these two, that is, Sen Raleigh and TI Cycles the British collaborators have now agreed to release them

from the export restrictions which they had originally imposed. It is really the inability of our manufacturers to go aggressively for export which is coming in the way.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि हमारे देश से साइकलों का एक्सपोर्ट बहुत ज्यादा होता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस की पब्लिसिटी के लिये सरकार फारेन कन्ट्रीज़ में कितना रुपया खर्च करती है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैंने तो यह नहीं बताया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो फिर सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

Shri Inder J. Mathotra: May I know if any efforts have been made to explore the market potential in the Western countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In the current year, as the House is aware we have provided a marketing development fund of Rs. 5.00 crores in the budget, and we hope to evolve a system to give assistance, both in rupee as well as in foreign exchange to commodity research, marketing research and area surveys for different countries and for different commodities abroad, in Western Asia and other countries.

हिन्दी विधि आयोग

६५४. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी विधि आयोग ने अपने कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति की है ;

(ख) उस आयोग के लिए अभी और कितना कार्य शेष है ; और

(ग) शेष कार्य के कब तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विभूषेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) राजभाषा विधायी) आयोग ने भारतीय दंड संहिता (इंडियन पीनल कोड), दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता (कोड ऑफ क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर), भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम (इंडियन इविडेन्स ऐक्ट) के और व्यवहार प्रक्रिया संहिता (कोड ऑफ सिविल प्रोसीजर) के अधिभाष के हिन्दी मूल पाठ का अंतिम रूप दे दिया है। आयोग ने इन मूल पाठों के आधार पर विधि शब्द कांय का कुछ भाग भी संकलित कर लिया है। अब आयोग संविदा अधिनियम का हिन्दी मूल पाठ तैयार करने में लगा हुआ है।

(ख) आयोग को अभी शेष केन्द्रीय विधियों के हिन्दी मूल पाठ तैयार करने हैं; और केन्द्रीय विधियों के विभिन्न प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में अनुवाद के लिए तब जो राज्य विधियाँ हिन्दी से भिन्न भाषाओं में हैं; उनके हिन्दी; अनुवाद के लिए व्यवस्था करनी है।

(ग) राष्ट्रपति के आदेश द्वारा आयोग को सौंपे गये बृहद् कार्य को देखते हुए इस समय इस बात का ठीक अनुमान करना कठिन है कि शेष कार्य कब तक पूरा हो सकेगा। ?

(a) The Official Language (Legislative) Commission has finalised the Hindi texts of the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Indian Evidence Act and a major portion of the Code of Civil Procedure. It has also, on the basis of these texts, compiled part of the glossary of law terms. It is now engaged in the preparation of the Hindi text of the Contract Act.

(b) The Commission has still to prepare the Hindi texts of the remaining Central laws and to arrange for the translation of Central laws in the various regional languages and for the translation of State laws into Hindi, if the texts of such laws are in a language other than Hindi.

(c) In view of the Colessai work assigned to the Commission by the Presidential order it is not possible to give any exact idea at present as to when the remaining work is likely to be finished.

श्री भरत दर्शन : श्रीमन, क्या यह सत्य है कि राष्ट्रपति का आदेश निकलने के बहुत देर बाद इस कमिशन की स्थापना की गई और फिर इनके मेम्बरों की नियुक्ति में काफ़ी शिथिलता रही ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम अब इस कार्य में तेज़ी लाने के लिये कौन से ख़ाम अदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: It is not correct to say that the Commission was constituted long after the Presidential order. The Presidential order came in April 1961 and in June the Commission was constituted. Of course it is true that all the members have not been appointed so far and there are about three vacancies. But we have been trying our very best to fill up those vacancies. We could fill up the vacancies only on the recommendation of the State Governments. Unfortunately, one member who was selected died before he was appointed and, in another case, a member refused to serve on the Commission. So, we have our difficulties. All the same, let me tell the House that we have 15 members out of a total strength of 18, at present.

श्री भरत दर्शन : श्रीमन, क्या इस बात में कोई सत्यता है कि इस कमिशन को अभी तक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट या दूसरा स्टाफ़ पूरा नहीं दिया जा सका है, यही तक कि इसके बजट के सम्बन्ध में बड़ी अव्यवस्था है और मकान की बड़े तर्ज़ों है ? क्या इस बारे में कोई नाम प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ?

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: So far as staff is concerned, it is true that the whole staff has not been appointed. In view of the emergency, the Commission themselves have suggested, as hon. Members will see if they look

into the budget, that they will not have the full staff, as was envisaged. Regarding housing, it is true there was some difficulty. But, then, we have entered into an agreement with the Law Institute. Their building is nearing completion and we will occupy a major portion of that building.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्रीमन्, क्या यह सब है कि ऐसा फैसला किया गया है कि अंग्रे से जो विधेयक आयें, वे अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ हिन्दी में भी लाए जायें? यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा कब से किया जायगा?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): It is our intention to introduce Hindi counterparts along with English texts for future legislation.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या इस बात में सच्चाई है कि जिन कानूनों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद हो रहा है, वे सब तक प्रमाणित नहीं माने नहीं जायें, जब तक कि वे पार्लियामेंट से स्वीकृत न हो जायें या इस बारे में राष्ट्रपति का अध्यादेश जारी न हो जाये? माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि अंग्रे आने वाले विधेयकों के संरंध में भी संचा जा रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस को कब से कायम्वित किया जायगा।

Shri A. K. Sen: It is not true that any further notification will be necessary to give the stamp of authority for the texts which have been already translated. That would unnecessarily delay matters. We have set up a high-power commission consisting of very eminent men, and I think the approval of Parliament can hardly improve upon the text, particularly when it requires very careful examination. For future legislation too, we do not want to make it dependent upon any prior approval of any other authority.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: May I know whether the Acts so far translated into Hindi will be printed in both the languages—English and Hindi?

श्री अ० कु० सेन: यही तो इरादा है।

Shri A. P. Jain: When did the Commission start its working? For how long has the paucity of accommodation and the paucity of staff continued prior to the emergency.

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: The Commission has started its actual working as soon as it was formed, that is, June 1962. Despite the fact that all Members have not been appointed, those appointed, 13 Members, have sat for 90 days in the last year.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कब तक यह मान लिया जाए कि अंग्रेजी के तमाम विधि विधानों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद हो जाएगा और उन्हें प्रामाणिकता प्राप्त हो जायगी?

श्री अ० कु० सेन: जितनी जल्दी हो सकता है, होगा। कोई वक्त बतलाना तो मुमकिन नहीं है।

श्री कछवाय : इस समिति में कौन कौन लोग काम कर रहे हैं। उनके नाम क्या हैं। मैं यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि उनकी तनख्वाह क्या है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतनी तककील जान कर क्या करेंगे।

श्री कछवाय : संख्या तो बता दी जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : संख्या बता दी गई है। अब नाम जान कर क्या करेंगे?

श्री कछवाय : और तनख्वाह?

Mr. Speaker: That is going too much into detail.

श्री अ० कु० सेन: किस की तनख्वाह?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तनख्वाह बताने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री भागदत्त झा आजाद : क्या यह सत्य है कि १९६१ से यह कमिशन कार्य बंद कर रहा है और इसके सामने कार्य समाप्त करने की कोई

अवधि निर्धारित नहीं की गई है और इसलिए इसके काम में बहुत अधिक ढिलाई है और जो अनुवाद का कार्य हो रहा है वह बहुत ही शिथिलता से हो रहा है।

श्री अ० कु० सेन : यह सही नहीं है।

श्री प० लौ० पारुखाल : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि कोई जब निश्चित समय नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हम हिन्दी बोलने वाले जब संज्ञा से रिटायर हो जायेंगे तब आप लायेंगे क्या हिन्दी के अनुवाद ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हों उम्मीद है कि आप इतनी जल्दी रिटायर नहीं होंगे। फिर आप जल्दी लायेंगे।

Purchases by D.G.S. & D.

*655. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Economic and Defence Coordination be pleased to state:

(a) the total purchases made by D.G.S. & D from Small Scale Industry during each of the last two years; and

(b) the total amount of price preference involved for the Small Scale Industry?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Economic and Defence Coordination (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). Stores worth Rs. 11.79 crores were purchased during 1961-62. Purchases from April, 1962 to January, 1963 amounted to Rs. 23.64 crores. These purchases involved payment of price amounting to Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 84,000 respectively.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: From the very fact that the price preference amount is so insignificant, do I take it that the small-scale industry is in direct competition with large-scale industry and has done very well?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Yes, Sir. Small-scale industries are competing very

successfully with large-scale industries. Only in cases where production costs are high, each case is examined on merits and some preference in price is given.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Now that it is established that over a wide field of so many items, the small-scale industries, both in quality and price, have proved their merit even in competition with large-scale industries, may I know how many items out of these have been selected and reserved exclusively for the small-sector industries for development—out of these items in which it has competed with large-scale industry?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: In about 200 items, the small-scale industries are successfully competing with the large-scale sector. Therefore, tenders are being issued and the Directors of Industries of State Governments are informed of the requirements of the D.G.S. & D. I am glad to inform the House that the small-scale sector is able to compete successfully.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know what is the broad classification besides engineering goods that have been purchased, and also if these purchases have been made from all the regions in the country?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: As I said, attempts are being made to purchase stores from all regions in the country. All States are competing successfully.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Besides engineering goods, what are the other goods?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: There are about 200 items.

Manufacture of Cement

+
*656. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
 Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed a slag committee for manufacture of cement;

(b) if so, whether it has submitted any report;

(c) if so, what is the slag output in our country according to this Committee; and

(d) the percentage of it used for manufacture of cement?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b), An informal committee of the representatives of the various Ministries/Departments concerned, and the parties licensed for the manufacture of portland blast furnace slag cement, was convened in 1960 to review the progress of licensed/approved schemes for the manufacture of portland blast furnace slag cement and to suggest measures for expediting progress. This committee has held three meetings so far. No specific report was required to be submitted by the committee.

(c) It has been estimated that currently about 3.8 million tonnes of slag is being produced in the six steel plants in the country.

(d) At present, about 95,000 tonnes representing 2.5 per cent of the total output of slag is being utilised for the production of slag cement.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know the firms which are at present utilising this slag for manufacturing cement?

Shri P. C. Sethi: Slag cement is at present being produced by the Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd., Bhadravati, and also by the ACC at Chaibasa, utilising Jamshedpur slag.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Since the production of cement is being increased in our country, may I know whether this committee has also gone into the cost structure or the cost of manufacture of cement out of slag

and if so, how it compares with the cost of other cement manufactured out of dolomite and other materials?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): The costing is done in such a way that there will not be any difference in the selling prices of slag amount and Portland cement; the costing of slag is done in such a manner that the cost may be equal.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how the quality and price of the slag cement compare with the pozzolon cement that is being manufactured near the Bhakra dam?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The standard or the quality is to be the same and the price also is to be the same. That is why I have stated that we are adjusting the slag price so that the price may be the same and the same standard or quality also may be maintained.

कुटीर उद्योग

*६५७. श्री भवत वरुन : क्या बालिष्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय से विभिन्न राज्यों में कुटीर उद्योगों का सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक राज्य में सर्वेक्षण में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) उन सर्वेक्षणों के फलस्वरूप सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रों में कुटीर उद्योगों के विकास के लिये कौन से कदम उठाये गये हैं

बालिष्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) से (ग). आवश्यक जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा शीघ्र सब की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May we have the answer in English also?

Mr. Speaker: The answer is that the information will be collected and placed on the Table of the House. I thought that by this time hon. Members would be able to understand this much of Hindi at least.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : कम से कम माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की तो कृपा करें कि इस सर्वे का आखिर उद्देश्य क्या है और जब सर्वेक्षण हो जाएगा तो उसका किस तरह से उपयोग किया जाएगा ।

श्री काननगो : यह जो सर्वे हो रहा है, बहुत फिस्म का हो रहा है। इस में वक्त लगेगा। सब को इकट्ठा करके सदन के सामने रख दिया जाएगा। सर्वे का उद्देश्य यह है कि वहाँ क्या क्या चीज बन रही है और कितना उसका खर्च होता है, उसकी प्राइम कास्ट क्या है इस प्रकार की जानकारी होने से उसके डिवेलपमेंट के लिए कदम उठाये जा सकते हैं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : कम से कम यह भी बतलाने की कृपा की जाए कि सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों ने क्या कोई विशेष कर्मचारी नियुक्त किए हैं, विशेष स्टाफ रखा है या वे जो प्लाक के कर्मचारी हैं, विकास खण्डों के कर्मचारी हैं, इनके द्वारा या और किसी एजेंसी के द्वारा यह काम कराया जा रहा है ?

श्री काननगो : राज्य सरकारों के पास जो कर्मचारी हैं, वे जो काम कर रहे हैं, राज्य सरकारें अपनी तरफ से जो कार्य कर रही हैं और यूनियन सरकार और राज्य सरकारें शामिल हो कर जो कार्य कर रही हैं, इस सब को इकट्ठा करके सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether such of these cottage industries as are being started on a co-operative basis under the aegis of 3227 (Ai) LSD—2.

the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission are only being spoon-fed and they do not get financial assistance from the co-operative central bank and they do not find the market for their goods, and that is the reason why most of these co-operative industrial units that have been started have proved to be a thorough failure, and if so, whether that aspect is also being surveyed by this committee?

Shri Kanungo: These are all definite opinions. There are differing opinions about it.

Mr. Speaker: Rather, it was a speech.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the present survey pertains only to the actual production of the small-scale industries or it includes also the future potentiality and the likelihood of increasing their production?

Shri Kanungo: It has nothing to do with defence needs. At the present moment, the particular question is one of survey of the industries in the rural areas and the cottage industries which are existing and which are capable of being developed.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: So far as the Jammu and Kashmir State is concerned, the survey of cottage industries has been completed since long. May I know what steps have been taken to implement those recommendations that were given in the survey reports?

Shri Kanungo: In some States there have been surveys but not complete. The Jammu and Kashmir survey, of which I am familiar is not complete. The results of the survey have been incorporated in the policies which are being pursued for the last couple of years.

Shri P. Kunhan: How many State Governments have completed the survey so far?

Shri Kanungo: I have not got definite information.

श्री विद्याम प्रसाद : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इस का सर्वे हो रहा है और उस को रिपोर्ट सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने दिन लगेंगे और किस पंच वर्षीय योजना में उसे लागू किया जायेगा ?

श्री कानुनगो : यह सर्वे हो रही है और जो भी सूचना इकट्ठी होगी उसको वहाँ रख दिया जायेगा। इस में करीब एक महीना लगेगा, इस से ज्यादा नहीं।

Tea Industry

*659. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research has recently analysed the major problems facing the tea industry in West Bengal and Assam;

(b) if so, the main difficulties pointed out by the Council; and

(c) the measures being taken to remove the same?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) At the instance of the Tea Board, the National Council of Applied Economic Research conducted in 1959 a survey of a few economically weak tea gardens in West Bengal, Cachar and Tripura.

(b) and (c). The Council felt that as the causes for the economic weakness of the gardens were diverse, no generally applicable solutions could be prescribed on the basis of a survey. The Council, however, suggested a detailed techno-economic survey to be conducted. The Board have recently concluded such surveys of tea gardens in Cachar, Tripura and Darjeeling in North East India. The conclusions of the Board are not yet available.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Council of Applied Economic Research study revealed that a number of tea gardens are working under uneconomic conditions? If so, what is the number?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It has not been proved that they are uneconomic, because while it is true that larger plantations are better, even in many cases small growers have produced better results economically?

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether by the system of vegetative propagation the tea crop can be increased by more than 50 per cent according to a detailed study conducted by the Tuklai Experimental Station? Is it also a fact that this (Applied Economic Research) study says that too much reliance should not be placed on that? If so, what is Government's reaction?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I could not follow.

Mr. Speaker: It is a very difficult thing; the question is so long that it is not possible to follow it. Questions should be straight, brief and incisive.

Shri P. C. Borooah: I said that according to the study conducted by the Tuklai Experimental Station, by the system of vegetative propagation the tea crop can be increased by more than 50 per cent, whereas applied Economic Research study says that too much reliance should not be placed on that. If so, what is Government's reaction?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is all so complex. Vegetative propagation is only one of the methods of tea growing. There are many others like artificial irrigation which, as the hon. Member knows, was introduced recently, and other things like hybridisation which have raised the production of tea from 500 million lbs. to 780 million lbs. We are trying to reach the target of 900 million lbs.

Import of Stainless Steel

+

*660. { Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Heda:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of import of stainless steel which has now been permitted by Government against export of stainless steel scraps;

(b) the normal industrial requirements of the country of this material;

(c) whether it is a fact that the All India Stainless Industries Association has represented to Government emphasising the need of enhancing import quota; and

(d) if so, what is the decision?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No quantum for import of stainless steel sheets for utensil manufacture has been fixed. It would however depend on the quantity of stainless steel scraps exported.

(b) The normal industrial requirements of the country of this material are estimated at 4000 tons.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In view of the Emergency and the necessity to utilise the limited foreign exchange for import of categories of steel required most for Defence and other essential purposes it is not possible at present to supplement the quantity of S.S. Sheets that is likely to be imported under this arrangement.

Shri Maheswar Naik: What is the value of stainless scraps now being exported?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): The actual quantity available for export is not available, but it is estimated that we may have roughly 1,000 tons to be exported just now.

Shri Maheswar Naik: Have Government examined whether our own industries are capable of utilising all the stainless scraps available in the country.

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, it is not possible to utilise the scrap. That is why we allow them to export the scrap, and to import stainless steel for the same value.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : माननीय उपमंत्री जी के कथनानुसार अभी देश की औद्योगिक आवश्यकता ४,००० टन की है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने इस का कौन सा प्रतिशत बाहर से मंगाने का अधिकार दिया है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have banned the import only for the utensils manufacturing industry. For other purposes, to the extent necessary we are allowing the imports. This refers only to the utensils manufacturing industry, and, as I have already stated, roughly 1,000 tons of stainless steel scrap will be available. For that, about 250 tons of stainless steel may be obtained.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेनलेस स्टील को कब तक इम्पोर्ट करने की व्यवस्था की जाती रहेगी और क्या देश में ही उस के उत्पादन को करने का कोई प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir. The Durgapur steel plant will be producing about 17,000 tons of stainless steel when it goes into production.

Export of Mangoes

*661. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to export mangoes;

(b) if so, whether markets are being explored; and

(c) the countries in view for exports?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Mango is already exported to the U.K. and the West Asian countries as well as to Malaya, Pakistan and a small quantity to West Germany and Switzerland. Government is taking all possible steps to explore the possibilities of marketing it in foreign countries especially in European countries, but the main bottleneck is specialised transport.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether orders for mangoes have been received this year, and if so, which varieties of mangoes are being exported this year?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Mostly Alfonso.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister said last year a huge quantity was exported. May I know the total foreign exchange earned?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Foreign exchange earning last year was Rs. 19 lakhs. This year it might be Rs. 26 lakhs.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Since this is a great potential avenue for gaining more foreign exchange, will the Government be pleased to help the exports by giving some rebate on transport charges or other assistance?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would welcome the suggestion, and if the hon. Member who comes from Maharashtra takes up the matter with the Co-operative Marketing Association, we will be too glad to help.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Thank you.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In view of the fact that mango as the national fruit of India has been profitably utilised in the past by the Prime Minister to prepare the ground for diplomatic talks in Moscow, London and Washington....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Panchsheel talks, will this line be pursued in future to boost the export of mangoes to foreign countries?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, Sir. Do the Government propose to boost it, to increase export as a part of diplomatic relations, in short as a diplomatic fruit also?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether Government have examined the possibility of exporting mango products, rather than mangoes?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir. That also is a very relevant question, and I am glad the hon. Member put it. Last year, the export of mango chut-nis was Rs. 34 lakhs. This year it will be about Rs. 49 to Rs. 50 lakhs.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: The hon. Minister has stated that Alfonso is being exported. May I know whether Banganapalli, which is also a famous and important variety, will be exported?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Mangoes are not ripe yet for export. We pass on now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Iron Ore to East European Countries

***646. Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to step up the export of iron ore to East European countries;

(b) whether recently new agreements have been entered into with some of the East European countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Trade agreements based on rupee payment arrangements have been negotiated with East European countries which provide for increased quantities of iron ore. The S.T.C. has also entered into long-term arrangements with most of the East European countries for supply of iron ore and in certain cases short-term credit facilities have also been extended.

(b) and (c). Recently new contracts have been concluded by the S.T.C. with Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic for 2,50,000 tons and 6,200 tons of iron ore respectively. Bulgaria has also agreed to buy approximately 50,000 tons.

Heavy Boiler Plant, Tiruchirapalli

***647. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether a school to train the personnel for the Heavy Boiler Plant at Tiruchirapalli is going to be set up;

(b) whether it will have some teachers from some foreign country; and

(c) if so, from where these teachers are likely to come and under what terms?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) Yes Sir; an Artisans' training school with workshop and hostel facilities is being set up at Tiruchirapalli.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Paper Factory in Jammu and Kashmir

***658. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Russian experts have submitted a report on the setting up

of two units for manufacture of paper, one in Jammu and the other in Kashmir Valley;

(b) if so, whether the report has been considered; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The U.S.S.R. experts have submitted a preliminary report indicating the availability of raw materials sufficient for a paper mill of 50,000 tons annual capacity in Jammu and a pulp plant of 30,000 tons annual capacity in the Kashmir Valley.

The experts had, however, indicated that further investigation would be required including detailed study of the availability of timber, mechanizing of logging, transport by river, problems of regeneration of timber, etc., before a final decision on the establishment of the units could be taken. It is proposed to entrust the work of conducting preliminary investigations to the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited.

Defence Orders on Automobile Industry

1289. Shri Himatsingka: Will the Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders were placed on the automobile industry by the Defence Ministry; and

(b) whether goods in respects of those orders are still to be lifted from the factories?

The Minister of Supply in the Ministry of Economic and Defence Coordination (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes. Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals have placed orders on behalf of the Ministry of Defence.

(b) No. There has been no delay in lifting of vehicles from the factories.

Company Law Administration

1290. Shri Sideshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Company Law Administration has organised a training programme in legal and accounting principles as well as in administrative procedure for its staff; and

(b) if so, the number of persons being trained under this programme?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 214 Upper Division Clerks and Technical Assistants in the field offices of the Department have already received this training.

Sewing Machines

1291. Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sewing machines produced, imported and exported during the first Five Year Plan and also during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the estimated figures for the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The information required by the Hon'ble Member is available in "programmes of Industrial Development" for the years 1956-57 and 1961-66, published by the Planning Commission.

Table Fans

1292. Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electric table fans produced, imported and exported during the First Five Year Plan and also during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the estimated figures for the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a)

I Five Year Plan II Five Year Plan

Produced (By large scale manufacturers)	208,014 Nos.	931,000 Nos.
Imports	Not separately classified prior to 1957	2,543 Nos. (From January, 1957)
Exports	Do.	48,096 Nos. (From January, 1957)

(b) Estimated figures for the Third Five Year Plan :

Production	2.5 million Nos.
Imports	No estimate has been made.
Exports	1,50,000 Nos.

Supply of Iron and Steel to Orissa

1293. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of iron and steel of Orissa during 1962-63; and

(b) the actual quantity of iron and steel supplied to Orissa during the same period so far?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Complete figures of demand are not available, since for relaxed categories Statewise statistics are not maintained. Such statistics are available only for categories for which quotas are still allotted. On this basis details of demand, allotment and despatches of steel and pig iron for 1962-63 are:

(1) Restricted categories of steel	In metric tons
Demand requirement	22,663 (B.P. Sheets thinner than 14 G; G.P. and G.C. sheets)
Allotment	2,168 (B.P. sheets only) (No allotment of G.C. GP sheets was made during this period owing to past out-

- standings . being heavy).
- Despatches . 8,851 (April 1962-January 63. Includes despatches of all types of sheets against current and outstanding orders under Central State Quotas and also to Stockists in the State).
- (2) Total Despatches (From April to 47,302 restricted and January, 1963) and of relaxed categories) includes despatches of Steel against current and outstanding orders).
- (3) Total despatches of pig iron . 27652

Development of Sericulture in Orissa

1294. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants and loans given to Orissa for development of sericulture during 1962-63 so far; and

(b) the amount that is proposed to be given during 1963-64?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) General assistance is given to the State Governments on the basis of expenditure incurred by them on approved plan schemes. As no expenditure has been reported by the Government of Orissa for the development of sericulture industry during 1962-63, no financial assistance has been granted to the State Government in 1962-63.

(b) The proposed outlay for 1963-64 is Rs. 1.87 lakhs.

आयात में कमी

{ श्री स० ला० त्रिवेदी :
१२६५. { श्रीवती सावित्री निगम :
{ श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लाइसेंस देने की वर्तमान छः महीनों की अवधि में आयात में कटौती के कारण गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ; और

(ख) क्या इस कटौती के कारण उत्पादन में कमी आयी है और यदि हाँ, तो कितनी?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो): (क) और (ख). चालू लाइसेंस अवधि में आयातों में हुई कटौती का क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा यह अभी नहीं बताया जा सकता। विलगिता तथा अर्द्ध-विलगिता की वस्तुओं जैसे मोटर कारें, रैफ्रिजरेटर्स तथा एअर कन्डीशनरी आदि के निर्माण के लिये आवश्यक कच्चे माल के आयात में काफी कटौती कर दी गयी है। दूसरी ओर अन्य उद्योगों के लिये इनकी कटौती कम की गयी है। इस कटौती के बावजूद भी कुछ औद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ते ही रहने की सम्भावना है। सॉमेंट, इस्पात, अल्युमिनियम, कागज, चीनी, नाइट्रोजन युक्त उर्वरकों, जूट से बनी वस्तुओं जैसे महत्वपूर्ण उद्योगों को बाहर से मंगाये जाने वाले कच्चे माल की बहुत थोड़ी या बिल्कुल ही आवश्यकता नहीं होती है। अन्य उद्योग जैसे सूती वस्त्र, ऊनी वस्त्र, टायर और ट्यूबों, मेपज एवं ओषधों, टायर में इस्तेमाल होने वाले सूत, स्टेपल, रेशम तथा तकली रेशम बनाने के उद्योगों के लिये उतने ही अथवा अधिक परिमाण में कच्चे माल की व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है। इस प्रकार जहाँ कम प्राथमिकता वाले उद्योगों के उत्पादन में कुछ कमी हो सकती है वहाँ कुल औद्योगिक उत्पादन में लगातार वृद्धि होती जाएगी।

Cable Manufacturing Plant at Rupnarayanpur

1296. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
{ Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for setting up a plant for manufacture of cable

manufacturing plant at Rupnarayanpur, Burdwan, West Bengal has been given due consideration;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government; and

(c) whether this project will be taken up during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No concrete scheme has been evolved so far.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Electric Detonators

1297. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the agencies which are now importing electric detonators from foreign countries;

(b) since when these agencies are importing;

(c) whether there has been any change of agencies in the past two years; and

(d) if so, why?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). Imports of electric detonators are being made through the State Trading Corporation from rupee payment areas by four firms and direct from U.K. by one firm. The imports from rupee payment areas have materialised only from 1961-62 onwards. Due to the shortage of sterling foreign exchange import licences for import from rupee payment areas are being issued to such parties as are able to make arrangements for the import of approved variety of electric detonators from payment sources.

Foreign Collaboration

1298. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Rameshwar Tandia:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been a decrease in foreign collaboration in recent months; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. The number of technical and financial collaboration proposals approved by the Government of India in 1961, 1962 and from 1st January to 15th March, 1963 was 402, 299 and 60 respectively.

(b) The recent decrease in the number of proposals approved has been mainly because we are not presently encouraging foreign technical collaboration in fields where the technical know-how are generally available within the country and also in industries which are not of sufficient importance in the present context. Further in view of the present Foreign Exchange difficulty the policy is to approve Foreign collaboration proposals only after the firm has been able to make definite arrangements to import plant and machinery required for the project and their capital goods application has been considered and approved by the Government of India.

Revision of Credit Agreement

1299. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are requesting the Czech Government to revise the Rs. 23.1 crore credit agreement in respect of 4 major public sector projects of Heavy Engineering and Heavy Machinery at Ranchi and Heavy Boiler Plant in the South to be established in India with its collaboration; and

(b) the reasons for seeking this revision and the reactions of the Czech Government?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scrutiny of the Detailed Project Reports of the Third stage of the Foundry Forge, High Pressure Boiler, Heavy Power Equipment and Heavy Machine Tools Plants, submitted by M/s. Technoexport, Prague showed that there was an increase in the capital cost estimates of these plants as compared to the estimates contained in their preliminary project reports. The foreign exchange requirements of these plants for the import of machinery and equipment etc. from Czechoslovakia substantially exceeded the amount of credit of Rs. 23.1 crores.

A Delegation headed by the Additional Secretary, Department of Heavy Industries therefore held discussions on these matters with the Czechoslovak Government at Prague between February 15, and March 5, 1963.

The Government of Czechoslovakia have agreed to consider our suggestions in the matter.

Export of Iron Ore

1300. Shri S. B. Patil: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of iron ore of Bellary Hospet region exported through Madras, Cuddalore, Vizag, Karwar, Belikere, Padri, Honnavar, Mangalore and Bombay Ports during 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 (upto-date);

b) the distance by road and rail to all these ports from the mine head;

(c) the rate paid on Port Basis to the shippers at each of these Ports; and

(d) the difficulties in exporting more quantity of ore through West Coast Ports which are so near to the mines?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Statistics for export of iron ore sectorwise are not maintained but a statement showing the movements of Bellary-Hospet ore by rail to the various ports is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T.-1047/63].

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T.-1047/63].

(c) It is not in the public interest to furnish this information.

(d) Exports of iron ore through the ports on the West Coast are taking place to the extent of the movement and port capacity available. The exports are likely to be stepped up substantially after the development works on the Hospet-Hubli rail line are completed this year providing for an increase in the movement capacity from half a million to one million tons.

Sale of Tobacco Goods

**1301. { Shri G. Mohanty;
Shri Ramchandra Mallick:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the quantity separately of home-manufactured and imported tobacco goods sold in India in 1961-62, 1962-63, State-wise?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): Figures are not maintained of home manufactured tobacco goods sold Statewise. However, a statement (No. 1) showing Statewise quantity of unmanufactured tobacco cleared for home consumption during 1961-62 and 1962-63 is laid on the Table of the House. Commercial imports of tobacco goods have not been permitted in 1961-62

and 1962-63. Some quantities of tobacco goods were imported under Personal Baggage Rules or under Diplomatic Privilege. A statement (No. II) showing actual imports during 1961-62 and 1962-63 is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT I

Quantity in '000'

Kgs.

Name of State	1961-62	1962-63 (Upto September 1962)
1. Uttar Pradesh	41,662	20,806
2. Madhya Pradesh	16,771	8,296
3. West Bengal	27,062	12,047
4. Orissa	4,820	2,543
5. Bihar	21,721	10,924
6. Punjab	5,302	2,279
7. Gujarat	39,701	23,083
8. Maharashtra	35,550	18,018
9. Madras	30,232	14,422
10. Andhra Pradesh	50,701	25,525
11. Assam	1,431	808
12. Mysore	17,232	8,876
13. Rajasthan	4,060	2,002
14. Jammu & Kashmir	345	66
15. Kerala	10,534	5,189
16. Delhi	966	535
17. Tripura	141	95
TOTAL	3,08,051	1,55,514

STATEMENT-II

Quantity in
TNE
Value in '000
of Rs.

Commodities	1961-62		1962-63 (upto December, 1962)	
	Q	V	Q	V
1. Cigars & Che- roots	Neg.	3	..	Neg.
2. Cigarettes	16	298	7	144
3. Tobacco manu- factured for human consumption (smoking, chew ing, snuff)	101	1015	2	19
TOTAL	117	1316	9	163

Wool Spinning Charkha

1302. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the progress made by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in the Evolution of the improved type of wool spinning charkha?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (**Shri Kanungo**): Although, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, has recently taken up a comprehensive programme for the organisation and development of wool industry, particularly, in border areas, it had, at no time, any specific proposal for the evaluation of new type of improved charkha for spinning wool. Therefore the question of progress in the evolution of an improved type of wool spinning charkha does not arise. However, earnest efforts are being made by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to introduce improved equipment, and tools to enhance the productivity of artisans and their capacity to earn a better income.

Manufacture of Automobiles

1303. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state the number

of cars, jeeps and trucks manufactured by different automobile manufacturers during 1962-63?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): The number of cars, jeeps and commercial vehicles (trucks and buses) produced by different automobile manufacturers in the country during the period April 1962 to February, 1963, was as follows:

Cars	19,455 Nos.
Jeeps	6,821 Nos.
Commercial Vehicles	23,823 Nos.

Small Scale Industries in Uttar Pradesh

1304. **Shri Vishram Prasad:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to develop the small scale industries in eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) when it will be implemented?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Air-Guns and Rifles

1305. { **Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:**
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests have been received from private manufacturers as well as from the Government of Punjab for grant of licenses for manufacturing air-guns and rifles; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). No request from any private party for grant of licence under the Industries (D & R) Act, 1951, for establishing a new undertaking for the manufacture of air-guns or rifles has been received. An application from the Punjab Government under the Industries (D & R) Act, 1951, for a licence to establish a new undertaking in the public sector for the manufacture of air rifles and shots has been received and the same is under consideration.

कच्चे माल का मिलना

१३०६. { श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्रीमती सत्यभामा देवी :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रतिरक्षा प्रयत्नों से सम्बन्धित लघु उद्योगों को भी कच्चा माल मिलने में कठिनाई हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में हुई लघु उद्योग बोर्ड की बैठक में इस सम्बन्ध में विचार किया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बैठक में क्या महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय किये गये ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) कच्चे माल के संभरण में उन लघु उद्योगों को अधिमान देने के लिये प्रत्येक प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है जो प्रतिरक्षा आर्डरों के अनुसार सामान तैयार करते हैं ।

(ख) जो, हां ।

(ग) बोर्ड का मत यह था कि प्रतिरक्षा आर्डरों पर माल तैयार करने वाले लघु उद्योगों को पर्याप्त परिमाण में कच्चा माल दिलाने का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में ऊन उद्योग

१३०७. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में ऊन उद्योग को विकसित करने के लिये अब तक भारत सरकार ने किस प्रकार कोष वहां तक सहायता दी है ;

(ख) उस सहायता का वहां की राज्य सरकार ने किस प्रकार से उपयोग किया है ;

(ग) उस सहायता के कारण उस राज्य में ऊन उद्योग का कहां तक विकास हुआ है ; और

(घ) भविष्य के लिये किस प्रकार की योजनाएँ स्वीकार की गई हैं अथवा प्रस्तावित हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनी) : (क) से (घ). श्रीका जानकारा : इन्ट्रुड का जा रहा है वह यथा समय सदन की मीट पर रख दी जायगा।

संमेल फंडिंग, कांगड़ा

१३०८. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्र २३ नवम्बर, १९६२ के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या ८४० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कांगड़ा जिले (पंजाब) में संमेल का कारखाना स्थापित करने का दिशा में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है और उसके कब तक पूरा तरह पर स्थापित हो जाने की आशा है ?

स्पात तथा भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : कांगड़ा में सालांट के स्थान पर संमेल का कारखाना लगाने के बारे में पंजाब सरकार का प्रति-

वेदन स्वीकार कर लिया गया है और उनसे कहा गया है कि वे सम्बद्ध पार्टी को अगली आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने के लिये कहें। अभी यह कहना कठिन है कि यह काम कब तक पूरा हो सकेगा।

Steel Scrap No. 1

{ Shri Kajrolkar;
1309. { Shri Yashpal Singh;
{ Shri A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Steel Scrap No. 1 available in the country during 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(b) the actual consumption thereof in the country during the same period?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Figures of actual availability and domestic consumption of No. 1 sheet cutting scrap are not available.

Import of Copra

1310. { Shri A. V. Raghavan;
{ Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received for issuing licences of actual users for the import of copra;

(b) whether at present imports are made only through exporters of other edible oils as an export incentive;

(c) whether this policy has adversely affected the actual copra-users of Kerala; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to revise this policy by levying an additional cess on copra imports?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No indication, in advance, of the future import policy can be given.

Hindustan Steel Limited

1311. Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the total capital invested by Government so far in the Hindustan Steel Ltd., and

(b) the percentage of return thereon accrued to Government during 1961-62 and 1962-63 so far?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Rs. 7,241,003,000.

(b) The Company made losses during the past years, after providing for fixed charges which include interest and depreciation. The position for 1962-63 is expected to be the same, since the plants are coming into full production only now.

Loans to Jute and Cotton Textile Industries

1312. Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans advanced to the Jute and Cotton Textile Industries (region-wise) by the National Industrial Development Corporation during the last three years; and

(b) the number of applications still pending?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1048/63.]

Industrial Extension Centres

1313. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Industrial Extension Centres of the Small Industries Service Institute established in Assam;

(b) whether such a centre was proposed for Cachar District at Silchar;

(c) whether the Centre has been set up; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) There are at present three Extension Centres in Assam and they are as follows:—

(i) Extension Centre, Tinsukia, for General Engineering & Electroplating,

(ii) Extension Centre, Jorhat, for General Engineering & Electroplating,

(iii) Extension Centre, Tezpur, for General Engineering & Footwear.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Due to non-availability of a suitable rented building.

Committee for U.N. Trade and Development Conference

1314. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had recently sponsored a proposal for converting the preparatory Committee for the U.N. Trade and Development Conference into a permanent body at a meeting of the Trade and Commodity experts of the U.N.; and

(b) if so, whether the proposal was accepted?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Ammonium Sulphate from Japan

1315. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination be pleased to state

(a) whether an agreement has been signed with the Japan Ammonium Sulphate Export Corporation to import some ammonium sulphate into India;

(b) if so, the quantity to be imported and on what terms?

The Minister of Supply in the Ministry of Economic and Defence Coordination (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

आविष्कार प्रोत्साहन बोर्ड

१३१६. श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार के आविष्कार प्रोत्साहन बोर्ड ने सन् १९६२-६३ में २८ व्यक्तियों को उनके आविष्कार के लिये पुरस्कार देने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन इंजीनियरों में सरकारी कर्मचारी तथा गैर-सरकारी लोग भी हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितने सरकारी कर्मचारी व कितने गैर-सरकारी लोग हैं ; और

(घ) पहला इनाम कितने का और किसको दिया गया है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) हां, हां ।

(ख) पुरस्कार पाने वालों में सरकारी कर्मचारी तथा गैर-सरकारी व्यक्ति भी शामिल हैं । जिन व्यक्तियों को पुरस्कार दिया गया है उसमें से सभी के पास न तो इंजीनियरिंग की योग्यता है और न वे इंजीनियर ही हैं ।

(ग) इनमें से सात सरकारी कर्मचारी तथा २१ गैर-सरकारी लोग हैं ।

(घ) श्री एस० आर० धाल—
५,००० रु० ।

प्लास्टिक और रासायनिक द्रव्य

१३१७. श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत को प्लास्टिक और रासायनिक द्रव्यों के उत्पादन के लिये कुछ विदेशी सहायता मिलने वाली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सहायता किस-किस देश से मिलेगी और किस शर्त पर ; और

(ग) यह कारखाना कहाँ और कब खोला जायेगा और उसमें क्या लागत लगेगी ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क), (ख) और (ग), प्लास्टिक तथा अन्य रासायनिक उत्पाद तैयार करने की बहुत सी प्रायोजनाओं के उपकरणों का आयात करने के लिये धन की व्यवस्था विभिन्न सहायता सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों में से की जाती है । अमरीका, जापान, फ्रांस, पश्चिमी जर्मनी तथा अन्य मित्र देश विभिन्न ऋणों के रूप में सहायता दे रहे हैं । यह सहायता एक सरकार से दूसरी सरकार के बीच हुई बातचीत के आधार पर प्राप्त की जाती है । इसके अलावा कुछ सम्बद्ध पार्टियां अपने विदेशी सहयोगियों से ऋण लेकर विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता पूरी कर रही हैं । ये ऋण सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत शर्तों पर लिये जाते हैं ।

Salt Factories in Madras

1318. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of new

salt factories opened in Madras State since 1960?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): Two salt factories have been opened in the Madras State since 1960. They are:

(1) Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd., Arumuganeri in an area of 1798.46 acres; and (2) Devanampatnam Salt Factory in an area of 28 acres.

Two others have been recently licensed but have not yet gone into production.

Spinning Mill in South Arcot, Madras

1319. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a proposal from South Arcot District of Madras State regarding setting up of a spinning mill in that District; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A licence was issued in December, 1962.

Cotton Production

1320. Shri Ramchandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cotton expected to be produced in 1963; and

(b) the quantity of cotton which was produced in 1962 and how much of this was exported to foreign countries and how much foreign cotton was imported?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Official estimate of production of cotton in the year 1962-63 (September, 1962—August, 1963) is not yet available. According to the trade estimate,

the production is expected to be about 54 lakh bales.

(b)	Production Exports Imports		
	(in lakh bales)		
1961-62 (cotton year)	45.00	3.20	7.19

Rourkela Fertilizer Plant

1321. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the setting up of the Rourkela fertilizer plant;

(b) whether it is likely to be completed by April as scheduled; and

(c) the present production capacity of the plant?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). All the four streams of the plant have been completed.

(c) Production in February 1963 was 9,956 tonnes.

Sulphuric Acid Units

1322. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up two pyrites-based sulphuric acid units adjacent to the nitrogenous fertilizer factories at Sindri and Durgapur; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up a 400 ton sulphuric acid plant at Sindri to meet the requirements of the Sindri Fertilizer Factory, the Bihar Super Phosphate factory and other potential consumers in the area.

As regards the plant at Durgapur, the proposal has been kept in abeyance, since, pending a final decision regarding the production pattern of the projected fertilizer plant at Durgapur, there is no definite assurance of a large enough off-take at Durgapur to justify the setting up of a pyrites-based sulphuric acid plant in that area.

12 hrs.

RE: NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Mr. Speaker: About the non-official business, I have just to state that it would be more convenient for the Prime Minister if the second resolution is taken up first—Shri Hem Barua's resolution. So, I will take up that at 4.30. First, that resolution will be taken up.

12.01 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

श्री बागड़ी (हिमालय) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक काम अभी खत्म हुआ है, दूसरा शुरू नहीं हुआ। इस लिए इस वक्त व्यवस्था का कोई सवाल नहीं उठ सकता।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा सवाल झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों के बारे में है। उनको रोजाना गिराया जा रहा है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने आप से बार बार कहा कि अगर आप को कोई शिकायत हो तो आप जरा मेरे पास आने का तर्कालिफ किया करें और मुझे बतलाएं, अगर मैं कुछ कर सकता हूँ तो करूंगा। इस तरह यहां खड़ा हो जाना तो उचित नहीं है। मुझे बार बार वही अल्फाज आप से कहने पड़ते हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी एक मिनट में एक अर्ज सुन लें। अर्ज यह है कि आपने कहा कि वहां आ कर बताइए। लेकिन हमें पता तो लगे कि आखिर क्या कुछ हुआ। हमको रिटर्न जवाब मिलना चाहिए। आप का एक आदमी आता है और कह जाता है कि अंडर कंसीडरेशन है। जो कॉलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस होता है उसका हम को लिखित जवाब मिलना चाहिए। यह कितना अहम सवाल है। हजारों आदमियों को घर गिराए जा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर।

अब आप इस बारे में स्पीच नहीं कर सकते। जब मेरे पास १५ नोटिस होते हैं और ११ बजने में दस या पांच मिनट बाकी रहते हैं। उस वक्त मैं सब को तहरीरी उत्तर नहीं दे सकता। इस बारे में मैं ने अपनी असमर्थता आप को बतलायी थी। जो आप को जबानी खबर भेजी जाती है उस पर ऐतबार करना चाहिए। और फिर भी आप को कोई शिकायत हो तो मेरे पास आइए, मैं आप से बात करके उस कॉलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस को निकाल सकता हूँ और देख सकता हूँ और जो हों सकता है उसको करने के लिए बेगक तैयार हूँ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं ने तो कल नोटिस दिया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को जवाब मिल गया कि जेर गौर है। अब आप को इन्तिजार करना चाहिए जिस वक्त हों जाएगा आप को इत्तिला दी जाएगी।

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT OF CASES IN WHICH LOWEST TENDERS HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED

The Minister of Supply in the Ministry of Economic and Defence Coordination (Shri Hathi): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement of cases in which the lowest tenders have not been accepted by the India Store Department, London and the India Supply Mission, Washington, during the half-year ending the 31st December, 1962. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1045/63.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER DELIMITATION COMMISSION ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962 a copy of Order No. 1 of the Delimitation Commission published in Notification No. S. O. 874 dated the 21st March, 1963 determining the number of seats in Lok Sabha to be allocated to various States. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1046/63.]

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the Twenty-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Mines and Fuel-The Indian Oil Company Limited, Bombay.

12.03 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO
STARRED QUESTION NO. 414

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry (Shri Kanungo): In reply to a supplementary question raised by Shri S. C. Samanta on Starred Question No. 414 replied on the 15th March, 1963, I mentioned that there had been no case of any guarantee being invoked till now. I regret to say that this is not the correct position. Actually, there have been 5 cases of default under the Credit Guarantee Scheme resulting in payment of claims to the extent of Rs. 25,807.97. The earlier reply, therefore, needs to be corrected to read as follows: "There has been no major case so far of the credit guarantee being invoked. It was invoked in five cases after minor defaults. In respect of the five guarantees for Rs. 57,000 which were invoked as on 31st January, 1963, the Guarantee Organisation had paid claims amounting to Rs. 25,807.97."

12.04 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 1st April, 1963, will consist of:

Consideration of any item of business carried over from to-day's Order Paper;

Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries of:

3227 (A) LSD—3.

Works, Housing and Rehabilitation Law,

Community Development and Co-operation Defence, and

Commerce and Industry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House is aware that the Session is to close rather is scheduled to close on the 3rd of May. I wish to raise this point today so that Government makes sure about it and we are not taken unawares. We are forced sometimes to change our own programmes at very short notice. Government has got a number of Bills before the House, some pending since the last session and some brought forward in this session. We got a list at the beginning of this session which cannot be considered exhaustive. I think, personally speaking, that much of business cannot be concluded within a fortnight. That is, the period from 20th April to 3rd May. Let the Government think from now onwards and not catch us unawares and catch you also napping. That is very bad on the part of the Government.

Mr. Speaker: I am very often caught napping!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then the Government must mend their ways. The Parliament is now ten years old. It is the third Parliament. I am very sorry that these things still happen. Let the Government start from today on and plan their legislative business for the rest of the Session. Otherwise, it will be planned planlessness; that is what is going to overtake us. Let us have by next Friday a statement from the Minister as to what legislative business they are really going to put through this session and when the session would come to a close.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I want to know whether the Government contemplate referring the Finance Bill to the Select Committee as has been done in the past. They have introduced it and they must be having some plans; we want to know it, so

[Shri Ranga]

that we need not negotiate with the Government, after the general consideration is taken up, and then for some of us to take the initiative and suggest that it should be sent to the Select Committee.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): I just wanted you to request Shri Kamath to withdraw his resignation from the Business Advisory Committee. It is much better that he raises these points there, instead of taking them up everytime here in this House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My experience there has been rather unfortunate. I am not going into the merits of the question, since you have already nominated somebody in my place. I am happy you have done it.

Mr. Speaker: Of course, I apprehended that this difficulty would arise when Shri Kamath is not there. I agree entirely with Shrimati Renu Chakravartty that instead of having these points raised everytime here by Shri Kamath, he could be there—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So that the House would be benefited by it.

Mr. Speaker: I was helpless in that respect. I assure Shrimati Renu Chakravartty that I would have requested Shri Kamath, but there was no provision. As soon as a Member tenders his resignation—

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): He can be invited as a special invitee.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether. Then also he will consider himself as a freelancer and not bound by any—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not a freelancer in that sense. I belong to a party.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Because he is a bachelor.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is a widower.

Mr. Speaker: That is the difficulty with most of the widowers also.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I think Shri Kamath was a Member of the Business Advisory Committee earlier also. But whether he is a Member of the Business Advisory Committee or not, there is no change in his attitude—he will contribute the same thing—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Come to the points that I have raised.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri R. S. Pandey.

Shri Ranga: The Minister has not replied to the points.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has heard all those suggestions and he will give a reply later.

12:07 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Shri R. S. Pandey.

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय (गुना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं होम मिनिस्टर की मांगों के सम्बन्ध में मैं अपने विचार प्रकट कर रहा था हमारे होम मिनिस्टर जी ने जिस कुशल प्रशासन से देश में शान्ति, सुरक्षा और कानून की व्यवस्था बनाए रखी है उस के लिए मैं उनको हृदय से बधाई देता हूँ ।

श्रीमन्, कल जिन सदस्य के भाषण हुए उन में मैं श्री वासुदेवन जी के भाषण का सारांश आप के सामने प्रस्तुत करते हुए अपने विचार प्रकट करूंगा । उन्होंने ने गृह मंत्रालय पर यह चार्ज लगाया था :

"The ruling party had treated the emergency as a god-sent

opportunity for attacking the communist party in the country. By doing so they had not only weakened the progressive forces but had also strengthened the reactionary elements in the country. They had also themselves impeded the defence effort by putting the leaders of the working class behind the bars."

श्रीमन्, उनके इस चार्ज को मैं समझ नहीं सका। जब हमारे ऊपर देश की रक्षा का दायित्व है और तमाम साधनों का सम्बन्ध करते हुए जब हम चीन के आक्रमण का मुकाबला कर रहे हैं तो हम कैसे अपने सुरक्षा साधनों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्य कर सकते हैं। चूंकि कम्युनिस्ट लोग जेल में बंद कर दिये गये इस लिए हम पर चार्ज लगाया गया। अब श्रीमन् यह तो इस तरह की बात हुई जैसे कि उलटा चोर कोतावल को डांटे। यह बात क्या हुई? आखिर गृह मंत्रालय के पास इन कम्युनिस्ट सदस्यों को जेल में बंद करने के लिए पर्याप्त कारण तो रहे होंगे ही। इन के यहां दो गुप्स हैं, एक चीनवादी है तो दूसरा रूसवादी है। डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्स के पास होने के बाद उन्होंने वह प्रस्ताव पास किया और प्रस्ताव पास होने के बाद जब हमको पता चला कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी में एक ऐसा ग्रुप है जोकि चीन के साथ है और देश की सुरक्षा के लिए खतरनाक सिद्ध हो सकते हैं इस लिए ऐसे लोगों को जेल में बंद किया गया। जिनको यहां प्रोग्रेसिव कहते हैं, श्रीमन् देखा यह गया कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के बहुत से लीडर्स ने यह कहा कि अगर उनको डिफेंस कोटीज और दूसरी कमेटियां जो बनती हैं, उनमें अगर उन को सही सही प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं दिया जायगा तो वह साथ नहीं देंगे और बगावत करेंगे। जब इस तरह की बात हो रही हो तो कोई कारण नहीं कि हम उन पर संदेह न करें। जब हमारे देश पर संकट की स्थिति पैदा हो, उनके यहां कफिलिट हो और झगड़ा इस बात को ले कर हो कि कौन चीन के साथ है और कौन

रूस के साथ है, वह लोग जोकि चीन के साथ हैं और जिनसे भारत की सुरक्षा को आंच पहुंचने का खतरा हो, यदि गृह मंत्रालय ने ऐसे अराजक तत्वों के विरुद्ध ऐक्शन लिया तो मैं तो उसका समर्थन ही करता हूं।

श्रीमन्, विगत २८ फरवरी को इस सदन में बजट उपस्थित किया गया। वह बजट एक ऐसे अवसर पर उपस्थित किया गया जबकि राष्ट्रीय संकट देश के सामने मौजूद था। वह बजट देशवासियों को आज की संकटकालीन घड़ी में अपनी कमर कसने, और राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा के हेतु कुर्बानियां करने का आवाहन करता था। उस में देशवासियों से यह अपील की गई कि आज के नाजुक मौके में देशवासियों को अधिक कर भार उठाना चाहिए और सरकार के हाथ मजबूत करने चाहिए। उस में यह बतलाया गया कि आज की स्थिति में यह आवश्यक है कि सुरक्षा की पूरी तरह से तैयार करने के लिए सरकार के पास अधिक से अधिक रुपया आये। जैसा कि स्वाभाविक ही था एक बड़ा असाधारण बजट हमारे सामने आया। देश भर के नेताओं ने अपनी अपनी राय दी। लेकिन एक राय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी दल के नेता श्री ए० के० गोपालन ने भी दी जिसको कि मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। उसमें खुलेआम बगावत की बात कही गई। रिबोल्ट की बात कही गई। ऐसे मौके जब हमें पैसे की जरूरत थी और जनता को टैक्सों का अधिक बोझा बर्दाश्त कर सरकार के हाथ मजबूत करने आवश्यक थे यह सन्तोष का विषय है कि सारे देश ने प्रधान मंत्री की उस अपील का स्वागत किया, लेकिन श्री ए० के० गोपालन, मुझे मालूम नहीं किस ग्रुप के हैं, चीनी ग्रुप को विलौंग करते हैं या रशियन ग्रुप को, लेकिन उन्होंने उस अवसर पर जो कहा वह मैं थोड़ा सा आप के सामने पढ़ देना चाहता हूं :—

"Mr. A. K. Gopalan, leader of the Communist group, sounded

[श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय]

angry about the sweeping nature of the tax proposals. 'In the name of emergency the Government has once again thrown the burden on the lower strata of society. The result of the overall burden will be the beginning of an organised revolt of the people against the economic policies of the Government.'

मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री गोपालन ने जो यह बात कही वह देश के लिए एक चुनौती है। जब देश संकटकालीन स्थिति से गुजर रहा हो, डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्स चल रहे हों, इमरजेंसी डिक्लेयर हो गयी हो, जब हम देश को हर तरह से तैयार करना चाहते हैं और जब हम सुरक्षा प्रयत्नों को अधिक दृढ़ बनाने के लिए काफी धन इकट्ठा करना चाहते हैं, तब एक तरफ बजट के कर प्रस्तावों को लेकर पूंजी-पति लोग रोते घूमते हैं और दूसरी तरफ कम्युनिस्ट्स कहते हैं कि हम रिऐक्शनरीज हैं और यह कि वे इस बजट के खिलाफ रिबोल्ट करेंगे, आर्गेंनाइज्ड रिबोल्ट करेंगे। अब श्रीमन्, "आर्गेंनाइज्ड रिबोल्ट" के लिए डिक्शनरी देखी कि कहीं आर्गेंनाइज्ड रिबोल्ट" का मतलब देशभक्ति भी हो। लेकिन उसमें हमने देखा कि बगावत, सरकार को उलट देने के लिए विद्रोह करना इस प्रकार का अर्थ उसमें दिया हुआ है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने किसी कैस्ट-लिस्ट कंट्री की बनाई हुई डिक्शनरी देखी होगी ?

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय : आकस्मिकों डिक्शनरी मैंने देखी है।

मैं सदन का ध्यान एक और महत्वपूर्ण घटना की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। श्री करिप्पा चीफ आफ दी स्टाफ होते थे। आज वे हिन्दू महासभा के अन्य कार्यकर्त्ताओं के साथ साथ चारों ओर घूम रहे हैं। भूपाल में उन्होंने एक मीटिंग एड्रेस की। मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र गूना में वे पहुँचे। वहाँ उनका भाषण

हुआ। श्री देशपांडे जो कि हिन्दू महासभा के अध्यक्ष हैं उन्होंने श्री करिप्पा दोनों ने मिल कर भावग किया। हिन्दू महासभा के प्लेटफार्म से उनका भाषण हुआ। चूँकि वह इस सदन के सदस्य नहीं हैं और यहाँ पर उपस्थित नहीं हैं इसलिए उनके भाषण को मैं यहाँ पर कोट नहीं करूँगा लेकिन इतना अवश्य कहूँगा कि उस भाषण की भावना ऐसी थी जिसे कि यह सदन कभी स्वीकार नहीं कर सकता है...

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (बिजौरी) : जो इस सदन के सदस्य नहीं हैं और यहाँ उपस्थित नहीं हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में यहाँ कुछ कहना उचित नहीं होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं खुद उनका बात को बड़े ध्यान से सुन रहा था लेकिन उन्होंने कुछ परमनल बहुत हद तक नहीं कहा। उन्होंने सिर्फ भावना का जिक्र किया है।

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय : अब इस देश में हिन्दू महासभा एक भ्रष्टाचारवादी संस्था है। श्रीमन्, मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस देश में हमको दो विचारधाराओं से खतरा है। एक विचारधारा कम्युनिस्ट विचारधारा जो कि स्पष्ट नहीं है और दूसरी साम्प्रदायवादी विचारधारा है जिसका कि प्रतिनिधित्व हिन्दू महासभा करती है। अब आमी का रिटायर्ड चीफ आफ दी स्टाफ, मुझे मालूम नहीं कि शन उन्हें मिलती है या नहीं, शायद मिलती है इस तरह से हिन्दू महासभा के प्लेटफार्म से.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य फिर उनकी बाबत ज्यादा जाने लगे।

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय : अगर रिटायर्ड चीफ आफ दी स्टाफ इस तरह का रिऐक्शन सारे देश में पैदा करता है कि हमारी आमी तैयार नहीं थी या हम...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इसके लिए तो माननीय सदस्य गवर्नमेंट से टेक अप करें। पेंशन में कौन से ऐसे क्लस हैं जिनसे कि उन पर रोक लगाई जा सके।

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय : मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी बांझ नहीं होनी चाहिए। अब एक रिटायर्ड बी० आर० डी स्टाफ सारे देश में भ्रमण करे, रिरेक्शनरी फॉर्सेज के साथ चले और देश के सामने ऐसी पॉलिटिकल आइडियाज रखे तो उसका प्रभाव उलटा पड़ता है और बुरा पड़ना है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं फर आपसे कहूंगा कि उनकी बाबत आप जिक्र न करें।

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय : मैं आगे चल कर अपने प्रान्त की जो एक मुख्य समस्या है, डाकू समस्या, उसकी ओर आपके द्वारा गृह मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य मेरा ध्यान किसी अपने प्रदेश की समस्या की तरफ क्यों दिलाना चाहते हैं?

एक माननीय सदस्य : समस्या नहीं समस्या। (सदन में हंसी)

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय : श्रीमन्, मैंने समस्या कहा है समस्या नहीं कहा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी सज्जता हुई। मैं यहां से उठ कर प्रभो डाक्टर के पास जाऊंगा।

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय : मध्यप्रदेश में डाकू समस्या बहुत दिनों से बनी हुई है। यह समस्या आज की नहीं बरन् काफ़ी पुरानी है और मध्य प्रदेश के पांच जिले खास तौर से भुरेना, भिण्ड, खालियर, शिवपुरी और गुना में डाकुओं का काफ़ी आतंक छाया रहता है। बहुत पहले गृह मन्त्रालय ने एक ऐसी योजना बनाई थी कि चम्बल रैवाइंस को डिक्लेयर किया जाय, कल्टिवेटुल लैंड बनाया जाय जिससे कि चम्बल रैवाइंस में जो अनडिजायरेबुल एलिमेंट है, यह डाकू लोग जो वहां

शरण लेते हैं, चम्बल रैवाइंस के डिक्लेयर हो जाने से उनकी आतंकवादी गतिविधियां बन्द हो जायेंगी।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस डाकू समस्या को हल करने के लिए माननीय शास्त्री जी तीनों राज्य राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्यप्रदेश जो कि इस से सम्बन्धित हैं, उन तीनों स्टेटों के साथ मिल कर इस प्रकार की कोई योजना बनायें, कोई ऐसा सख्त क़दम उठाया जाय, वहां की एकोनामिक कंडीशन को एकोनामिक पोटेंशियलटीज को इस तरह से डेवलप किया जाय ताकि वहां जो डाकुओं की गतिविधियां और आतंक है वह सदा के लिए मिट जाय। वहां के लोगों के साथ मिल कर इस बात की कोशिश की जाय कि यह जो डाकुओं की एक बड़ी और पुरानी समस्या है इसको कैसे दूर किया जाय। श्रीमन्, मैं आपका बड़ा अनुग्रह हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि कि इस प्रकार की जो हमारे क्षेत्र में कठिनाई है उसको दूर करने के लिए मन्त्रालय यदि कोशिश करेगा और सक्रिय क़दम उठायेगा तो मैं बहुत कृतज्ञ हूंगा।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is, of course, one of the most important debates. The Demands under discussion relate to a Ministry which deals with all types of questions which are of great importance to our people—the question of the security of our country, the law and order problem, the question of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, as well as the entire administrative machinery of the Government. Naturally, it will not be possible for me to take up some very important aspects which I should have mentioned, but I will have to concentrate on one major matter, a matter which affects not only my party but also the country in general. That is, how the extraordinary powers unanimously given by this Parliament for dealing

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

with an extraordinary situation are being utilized in a manner which I am sure no right-thinking man or woman would like it to be utilized. Before I come to that, I would just mention one or two points about the question of administration and administrative machinery dealing with the Central Government.

Yesterday, my hon. friend, Shri Mathur, made a very good point regarding the administrative machinery being ruled by rules which are now two hundred years old in an emergency situation where we want quick work, efficient work.

Shri Hajarnavis: Has the hon. Member satisfied herself that they are really two hundred years old?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I was just quoting what Shri Mathur said. If it is not two hundred years old, it is hundred years old.

As a matter of fact, this specific point which I am going to raise is of much recent origin. The question of division of clerks into lower division and upper division has been of a much later period; I think it was post-1947 or, maybe, just a little earlier. I think this division should go and we should have just one category of clerks, giving them a proper wage. Now even the lower division clerk has to go through the elaborate machinery of Union Public Service Commission. And what does the lower division clerk do? He just files and types; he does no noting or drafting. When that is the nature of his work, why is it that he has to go through the whole gamut of UPSC? As a matter of fact, only a year ago, between August 1961 and July 1962 about three hundred lower division clerks were recruited through the agency of the employment exchanges. I am sure after their going through the necessary tests. Now that people who have been selected through the UPSC have been joining Government, I think those people who were selected through the employment exchanges

are going to be retrenched. I think this is not correct. We should have a more simplified method for recruitment of lower division clerks, if necessary a departmental examination regularly conducted. I would appeal to the Government not to retrench these clerks but to continue them in service. Let those people who have come through the UPSC be appointed, for the time being, in other posts until there are enough vacancies. I think this matter needs further examination.

Secondly, in the name of emergency, so many things are being done. On the one hand, many hon. Members of this House have paid great compliments to the employees for the splendid and magnificent work that they have done at the time of national emergency. Yet, in the name of the same national emergency, this Government has put off the formation of the Whitley Council. This was one of the big demands arising out of the general strike of the Central Government employees about two or three years ago, it was almost on the agenda and we were told that the Whitley Council will be formed soon. Now nobody talks about it, but we have been told that this is going to be put off because of the emergency. I would like to know how many more things are going to be put off in the name of national emergency. I think this is all wrong and the Whitley Council should come into being without any further delay.

Then I come to the amendment of article 311 of the Constitution. I say, again, this is an unfortunate act on the part of the Government, because it is not right to take away or curb the healthy and democratic practices which have been followed so long, especially in the matter of constitutional guarantees governing the rights of Government servants. of an opportunity or chance to give a reply when a show cause notice of the punishment to be given is handed to them. At present a Government servant has got the constitutional right of explaining or giving an answer on what he thinks of the punishment which is proposed

to be given to him. If the article is amended, as proposed by Government, he will only be permitted to hear the punishment and bear it; nothing more. I am of the view that this amendment to article 311 should be done away with, specially in the context of the responsible manner in which the employees and workers have splendidly responded to the national emergency.

Now I come to the question of the way in which the Defence of India Rules have been utilized. My hon. friend, Shri Pandey, who has spoken just before me, has raised certain points. Firstly, I want to tell him very clearly that one of the points which he has raised is completely incorrect—I would not say even false—regarding the threat which the Communist Party has held out that if we are not taken in the National Defence Council, “they shall be doing it at their peril”. I do not think this is a correct quotation. The gentleman who has been quoted in the press and other places has already issued a contradiction, but it continues to be repeated again and again. It is a fact that we have said that it is wrong for us to have been kept out of the National Defence Council. But in spite of that what has been the record of the Communist Party during the last three months? We have stood for the defence of the country. We have been for more production. Production has gone up in many States where the Communist Party is a major force in the trade unions. If we had really stood out and opposed it, there would have been trouble. Let that fact not be overlooked. That is a contribution which the Communist trade-unionists have made. It is a fact and it is recognised in spite of differences by everybody. We have stood up for raising funds for the National Defence Fund. In many States the Communists have been in the forefront. We have stood for keeping up the morale of our people. But there is no doubt about it that we have opposed certain policies of the Government.

The second point which my hon. friend, Shri Pandey, has raised was about Shri A. K. Gopalan's speech. The point he has raised is about what he had said, namely, that there would be an organised revolt by the people. Organised revolt against what? Against the policies of Government. It is one thing to revolt against a foreign aggressor; but, surely, is a revolt against the anti-people's policies of Government not permitted?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): A violent revolt?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There is no question of ‘violent’ or ‘non-violent’.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Not at this juncture when we want money.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is very necessary for all of us, you and us on this side, to see where the money is. When we spoke on the tax proposals, did we say that we are against this big Budget? Never. The Communist Party welcomed the big Budget. But the thing we said was . . . (Interruption).

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): Why revolt then?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My hon friend, the young lady Member, is impatient enough not to listen to my speech. That is why I say . . . (Interruption).

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: I only said: Why revolt when they welcomed the Budget?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We have not welcomed certain aspects of it. We consider that they are anti-people's policies.

Mr. Speaker: When there is a dispute between two ladies, I am helpless.

Shri Tyagi (Deshra Dun): But she is decidedly younger.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I do not want to disclose my age.

Mr. Speaker: We would not ask her to do that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What I was trying to explain was this. We wanted that more money should be given by those who have made the biggest profits, that is, the upper sections of society, 1 per cent of the people, to whom the biggest chunk of profits and money has accrued. I had quoted the Mahalanobis Committee's Report. I wanted that many of the concessions which had been given the year before last and last year by the hon. Finance Minister to the corporate sector should be taken away. I had asked for the nationalisation of banks. I had asked for many things in order to increase our revenue. But my hon. friend, Shri Pandey, wants that those who are earning Rs. 150/- a month or less than that, or the man in the villages who are paying Rs. 2/-, Rs. 5/- or Rs. 10/- as land revenue should pay 50 per cent of that. That is what we have opposed and we shall continue to oppose it even if you apply the Defence of India Rules against us.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Opposition is all right, but not revolt.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Having said this much, I will go on to say that every obstacle has been put in our way. We have been prevented from working for national defence, for more production and for supporting the basic policy of Government. Many, many meetings where we have tried to address people have been broken up by goondas. Has anything been done? Not a single person has been arrested under the Defence of India Rules. Our offices have been burnt. The Police had been informed before-hand. Has anything been done? Not a single person has been arrested under the Defence of India Rules.

The trade unionists had been in the forefront for raising funds. I will take one or two cases and show you

raising funds for national defence. Take the case of Texmaco, the big Birla concern in Belgharia in my constituency. Our Union had asked for one day's wage to be donated to the National Defence Fund. The INTUC, a small union and not a very big union—ours is a very big one—actually asked for half a day's wage. They contributed actually half a day's wages. Our people collected one day's wage. The hon. Labour Minister goes there, addresses a big meeting, makes an inflammatory speech and our offices are attacked and burnt. After all, our people are falsely implicated. Does that enthruse the workers I ask, does that enthruse the workers? When their leaders are taken away in such a situation, they come to us and tell us, why should we do this when the Government is attacking us in this way.

Take another case, that is the Garden Reach Workshops. Here, they have worked on Saturdays, worked on Sundays. They have not taken overtime. They have donated everything. It is a Government of India concern. I think it is under the Defence Ministry. They have given everything to the Defence fund. On one day, they take the workers for donation of blood. That very night, the Secretary of leader of the Works Committee is arrested. Does that enthruse the people?

As a matter of fact, there is the case of another trade unionist Jadugopal Sen. Actually I was looking at the receipts of the unions of which he is a leader. In early November, long before Bomdila fell, at the end of October, the gentleman in the Alkali Chemical Mazdoor union, not only gave one day's wage, but also gave Rs. 1001 from union funds. The receipt is there. Then, J and K steel mazdoor union—one day's wage. Glass employees union of Hindustan Glass Manufacturing Co., one day's wage, Shri Engineering products—one day's

wage, Wellington Jute Mills employes had got an interim award of Rs. 3-42 all of which was donated to the National Defence Fund. But this very gentleman, who from the very beginning had been most active, is arrested under the Defence of India Rules. I have given this case to the Minister of Home Affairs Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. But, I do not know what the records are. Probably the records are that he has made pro-China speeches, this and that. Do you know of what he is charged? Petitions have been given that on 11th of November: this gentleman has said that China has to be welcomed because it works for its workers and our Government is doing just the opposite. All these petitions have come. I have got some of these petitions. As a result of this, the Inspector of Police says, they have to be arrested and therefore they are put in jail.

I could give many other examples. Take the case of—leave trade unions—municipality after municipality where we are in a majority. What has happened? Actually those who are commissioners, their houses are attacked at night—at dead of night. They are told, you must resign, you should sign that you have resigned. If they do not do that, they are implicated in false cases. As a matter of fact, one case I will quote to you, about two commissioners of the Khardah municipality. When they were brought up before the court, this is what the court says: “the petitioners appear to be quite respectable persons; I further find that they have contributed to the National Defence Fund and they have donated blood; I am told that on account of municipal party politics, they are being falsely implicated in this case. He leaves them out on bail. There are very few Judges who do it. I am glad there are at least one or two magistrates who have the courage to say this.

Mr. Speaker: All our Judges do it. She should not say that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I am sorry, Sir. There is the case of another school teacher. She has given questions on China. My son was going up for the Higher Secondary examination last year. One portion of the syllabus is China: its physical features, its geography, its history—that is part of the syllabus. If one, as a teacher, puts questions on China, one big press statement is given that so much pro-China propaganda is being made and so many questions have been given in the name of China and they are arrested. There is the case of so many petty non-political people. There is the case of one person who is a non-political headmaster. It is said that he is Communist minded. We know he is completely non-political; he is an M.A., B.T. He refused to include in the voters' list some names which the Union Board President included in the Shirdians list. After that, he has been arrested. Third of the family. That man has 8 children—8 small children. He is a non-political person.

Mr. Speaker: She should not plead too much for individuals.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: So many things have been said: everybody arrested; pro-China . . .

Mr. Speaker: Individual cases can only be taken if . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I will take up the case of one woman prisoner. I must report to this House the case of one woman prisoner, Dr. Kalyani Das of Assam. If you ask the M.P. in the Rajya Sabha who has come from that area, Silchar, you will know that she is a doctor and that for last few years.

She is absolutely engaged in social work. She is building a maternity hospital. She was arrested at night. Her husband was arrested. On that very night after her arrest the whole house has been burnt down. The hospital has been gutted. She has been taken away to Berhampore,

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

Orissa, because they are in the border area. She is the only woman arrested there. She is in lock up all day. In the night for 10 or 15 minutes she is let out after lock up hour so that she . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have to interrupt again. These details that are with the State Government cannot be taken up. She ought to have either given advance notice to the Minister of the case or . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I have given advance notice, not once but several times, about these cases, to the Prime Minister and to the Home Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Those are different. Has the hon. Member given notice that she is going to take them up in this debate, so that the hon. Minister might have been ready to receive those facts and to reply to them?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He will be ready on Monday.

Mr. Speaker: I have so many times said here and requested hon. Members that if they feel that they must take up some individual cases, then they have to send advance notices to the Ministers giving those particulars, so that the Ministers might be prepared or equipped with all that information in order to be able to reply to those facts. Otherwise, they would go unchallenged, and in all probability if those cases go to the courts those speeches also may have some effects on them. Therefore, we should not try to prejudice that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I am not trying to prejudice anything.

Mr. Speaker: I am not talking about these cases particularly that they will be prejudiced, but I am mentioning it as a general observation for the guidance of hon. Members.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I just want to know whether those five

women detenues in the Presidency Jail in Calcutta and the one who has been kept in the Berhampore jail almost in solitary confinement are going to bring about the downfall of India. I cannot understand it. Therefore, I say and I plead that the way the Defence of India Rules have been used has been most oppressive and in many ways inhuman.

Sir, you have asked me not to take up individual cases. It would have been much more convincing if I could have taken up individual cases. It is very easy to really assassinate character and attack the patriotism of a person in general terms, but if we take up case after case—we could take up, after all, only a few cases, but if we could have taken up case after case—we could have shown that in almost every case those people who are more active have been more quickly punished; we could have proved that the more active a person is, the quicker he falls under the wrath of the law, that is, this lawless law as we call it, the Defence of India Act which I myself willingly at one stage, when our country was attacked gave into the hands of Government.

Another thing that I would like to point out is that there is a peculiar thing in our State of West Bengal. Those communists who have been the candidates in elections against two or three Ministers have been the first to be arrested. I cannot mention names. Otherwise, I would have shown that those people who had from the very beginning been absolutely active in defence matters have been arrested. This very Finance Minister is one of them. Recently he has been saying that he has found that there is liaison between the Communist Party of India and China. I say that if it is so, let us have an open trial. I am for it. Let there be an open trial. The situation now is much better than what it was in November. Let us have an open trial, and that will be

much better. Why put people in jail without giving them an opportunity of answering the charges? As a matter of fact, in most of the cases, they are being kept in jail without charges. Where some charges have been framed trial has not started. On the other hand the position is this. That the man who stood, for instance against Ministers, say against the Finance Minister of West Bengal he has been arrested. I say again that if there is liaison between the West Bengal Communists and China, let it be proved in a court of law. Let there be a charge, and let those persons charged have the right of reply and the right of defence. I think that that is the correct way of doing things not this cowardly way of detaining without trial

Mr. Speaker: That remark of mine would apply to that Finance Minister also, because he has no chance to defend himself when this allegation is made

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This has been made in the West Bengal Assembly also.

Mr. Speaker: But he can defend himself when the charge is made there. But, how she is making a complaint that the persons are being kept in detention because . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: If you would have noticed, I made a generalisation; though I might have mentioned the names of other Ministers I have not done so. If you like, I can mention the names of the other Ministers also.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon. Member is mentioning those cases . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The Minister of Agriculture of West Bengal is also there, if you like.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Should Shri R. S. Pandey have made that reference to that gentleman in the south, who is not present here, and who is supposed to have issued some statement?

Shri R. S. Pandey: I may tell my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta and I did not mention any names.

Mr. Speaker: I did object then and there, if the hon. Member had heard it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Now, I shall pass on to another question which raised some sort of controversy yesterday when it was stated, and that is regarding the question of the treatment in jails. No doubt, 'jails' is a matter within the jurisdiction of the States. But this is not the first time when there has been an emergency, and this is not the first time when such rules as the Defence of India Rules have been utilised in India. As a matter of fact, during World War I and World War II also we have had similar laws. In every case where there has been detention without trial or exigent measures were taken in an extraordinary or emergent situation, the people as a whole and the Government, both at the Centre and in the States have been very careful and they have been deeply interested in seeing that nothing is done by which a matter which is essential of a preventive character becomes a penal matter.

That is why I ask the Home Minister, not only in respect of these things, but on the question of classification where do we stand if we talk of a socialist society and still we stand by that old mentality of classification, according to which unless a person has a certain status or a class in society he cannot get a higher classification. Even so, we find that in many cases, in the same State, in the same city, two sets of people charged under the same section are given two classifications. I think this must go. Even as regards classification, people who are B.As., M.As., teachers, municipal commissioners are all put in class II undertrial, which is class III convicts.

What is the treatment that they have got? We are talking of what

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

our prisoners in China have got. Do you know that these class II under-trials get what we call in Bengali lops? I do not know what it is called in Hindi. It is a sort of rice gruel which is given with a little bit—an apology—of vegetables, in the morning and evening, with one roti in the morning. For everything else, whether you want an onion or a green chilli or a tomato, you have to pay for it. That also has been allowed after a great deal of representation. In winter, what is given is one blanket for lying on, one for pillow and one to cover yourself with. As for clothes, no clothes; not even convict clothes are given. I think these are cases of inhuman treatment. As regards interviews, no interviews except once a month. What about those who live in far districts? Some you have removed from their State. It is difficult for them to go and see them. Some of them have got little children; I am referring to women, one or two of our comrades. The father is gone, the mother is gone, just the child is left. There is no family allowance. Some of them are ruined. In some cases, they are the only earning members. Even in the old days, at least a family allowance was given; some sort of pocket allowance was given, and classification was given for all political prisoners. I think these things should be done. I am sure the Home Minister to whom we have made many representations, will pay heed to them. One of the detenus, Darbari Mandal, has gone mad.

I say: let us consider these things in proper perspective. Even under British times, political prisoners, Congress people—I remember it when we were children—were called criminals. Even today you are saying that we are traitors. It is very easy to fling these things across. But these things will not stand.

An Hon. Member: You were only called pro-Chinese.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The Jail Minister in the State Assembly says that 'communists are traitors; therefore, I will never give them political status'. This is exactly the temperament which was there during the time of the British. But they had to eat the humble pie because of the struggle of the political prisoners. We have known from childhood that heroic struggle against the British. The same struggle has again started. In the Toofanganj jail, they have been on hunger strike for the last ten days. A one-day hunger strike has taken place in the Presidency Jail. We have asked them to give a little time to Government. We shall plead and we shall hope that Government will see sense and at least remove all these difficulties and inhuman methods of treatment.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The hon. Member had written to me, and I had written to the Chief Minister, about the treatment which is being given to the detenus in West Bengal jails. I am really surprised at the statements she has just now made. I have got a letter. I shall mention about this in detail—I do not want to take the time of the House now—on Monday. But the position is entirely different. The Chief Minister of West Bengal—I do not know about what another Minister has said in the State Assembly—has definitely written to me that he will give—and if there is a deficiency, he will remove it—all facilities to the detenus. Various things were mentioned in her letter. So I also wrote to him.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I am glad that these things will be given. It seems to be in the future tense.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: No, no, already being given. I said if there are certain deficiencies or loopholes, they will be removed.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I would like some inquiry to be made

into it because my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, visited them five days ago.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I visited them in jail. I know what the conditions are.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: If he has agreed to it, it is good. But it has not yet been implemented. I hope it is in the process of implementation.

Then again, in Tripura, one of our papers, *Tripura Katha* has been asked to give a deposit. Why? They had published a letter in which it was said that Shri Singh, Chairman of the Tripura Territorial Council, had made a speech saying things against the tribals of Tripura, 'I will arrest all the tribals, boys and girls, because they are agents of the Communist party'. A quotation had been given. On that when Bhupesh Gupta had written to the Prime Minister, a reply was received from the Prime Minister's Secretariat saying, 'The Tripura Administration conducted an inquiry into the reported statement and found it completely baseless'. How had they conducted the inquiry? According to Shri Singh, it is baseless, false! The man who has said this says it is false; therefore it is false!

If this is to happen to *Tripura Katha*, let us take another case. Here is the Kalinga Airlines which have published a supply-dropping pamphlet which has been circulated. In this they have given one map showing exactly where the air-dropping is taking place. I am surprised how this does not fall under 'security'. It is a clear case of two standards being applied. In this NEFA operation—I do not say military operation, but supply dropping operation—they have shown exactly the routes where supplies are being dropped. And this is being circulated by Kalinga Airlines. Pictures have been taken by a gentleman called Desmond Doig—I do know whether he is a foreigner or not. All this kind of thing has been circulated. If this does not fall under 'security', what else does?

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: That is for the information of China, not India.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This is for China or India or for anybody in the world. Yet this does not fall under 'security'.

I would say again that the Defence of India Rules have not been utilised in an impartial manner; they have not been utilised in a manner which will really rouse the enthusiasm of the people. If the situation has changed so much that we can have bye-elections, I say it is time that we released the detenus who have been in jail.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): May I ask whether the publication referred to by the hon. lady Member has been circulated by some company or by Government?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This is by the company, Kalinga Airlines.

Shri Tyagi: It may be for the guidance of their pilots.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Pilots should have maps which should be kept pretty secret. It should not be circulated in this manner.

As I was saying, if the bye-elections are justified, then the situation is such that the detenus should be released. The Leader of Opposition in West Bengal who is still in jail should be released. As a matter of fact, one of our candidates being set up in the general constituency in Shillong, Shri Binoy Lahiri, is kept in Ganjam in Berhampur. Our comrades have written to us asking whether he will have time to file his nomination papers. That is not known. The nomination date is the 1st April yet they have not been able to file the nomination paper. It is clear that these bye-elections can never be fair and impartial in these circumstances.

Shri Tyagi: He will be released.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Some friends say that some of us are out;

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

therefore, it is a magnanimous act of Government. I say that we are not afraid of going to jail. We can go to jail. You can put all of us in jail. It is not a question of magnanimity. Let us remember the solid phalanx of unity posed before the whole world from Congress to communists. This solid phalanx is not a small force. That is why I have noticed many times in this House that the Swatantra Party and the Jan Sangh are very angry about it. They ask, 'Why do you support the Prime Minister? The Prime Minister is big enough to be able to stand on his feet'. Some of our Congressmen feel very shaky about it. They do not see the world, they do not see this huge national unity which has brought so much strength to us. If you do not see that, and you continue with your repressive measures you will find that really that national unity will fall to the ground.

Shri Tyagi: We are sometimes embarrassed only.

Mr. Speaker: In the latter portion, she was addressing Shri Tyagi only.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No, Sir, only you.

Mr. Speaker: I will give a chance to those who sat yesterday till 8 p.m. and could not get an opportunity. I will give them the first chance. Shri Nagendra Prasad Yadab.

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): Does it mean others will not get a chance? We were not asked to sit till 8 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: Why did they go away when the House was sitting?

Shri Koya: We did not go away.

Mr. Speaker: He was not here. I called upon every Member who wanted to speak at a quarter to seven, and noted down the names of those who desired to speak, and I have that list with me.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): I had written a letter to you and gone.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing. I will take up the other cases later, but first those I have promised.

Shri Nagendra Prasad Yadab. Is he there? No. He has lost his chance. Shri T. Ram. He was here yesterday, he gave his name. Shri T. Ram.

श्री तु० राम (सोनबरसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मन्त्रालय की मांगों पर आज दो रोज से बहस हो रही है। बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने शिकायतें पेश कीं तो बहुत से लोगों ने तारीफ भी की। इस संकटकालीन स्थिति के समय में जो सक्रिय कदम गृह मन्त्रालय की ओर से उठाए गए हैं वे सराहनीय हैं।

उसके बाद मैं गृह मन्त्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की ओर; इन पिछड़े लोगों की तरक्की के लिए उन्होंने बहुत काम किया है। हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की जो समस्या है वह केवल हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की ही समस्या नहीं है बल्कि वह तो सारे देश की समस्या है, और इसलिए आजादी मिलते ही संविधान में उसके लिए गुंजाइश रखी गयी थी कि जो समाज के कमजोर अंग हैं उनको कुछ वर्षों के लिए प्रिविलेज दिया जाए। और उनके लिए दस साल के लिए रिजर्वेशन रखा गया था, फिर उसकी अवधि बढ़ा दी गयी। मैं नहीं चाहता कि बार बार इस अवधि को बढ़ाया जाए और रिजर्वेशन रखा जाए। जो कमजोर वर्ग हैं उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति को और सामाजिक स्थिति को ऊंचा करने के लिए आपने एक टारजेट बनाया कि दस साल के अन्दर इन लोगों को जनरल लोगों के स्तर पर ला दिया जाए। लेकिन उस दस साल में वह आपका टारजेट पूरा नहीं हुआ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह टारजेट क्यों पूरा नहीं हुआ और आपको उस अवधि को क्यों बढ़ाना पड़ा।

सरकार हरिजनों की पढ़ाई लिखाई एवं उन्नति के लिए हर सम्भव प्रयत्न कर रही है और पैसा भी खर्च करती है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ

जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट से यह फैसला होता है कि हरिजनों के लिए प्रमोशन में भी रिजर्वेशन रखा जाए, उस फैसले को नहीं मानती। इसके लिए देश में बहुत बड़ा हंगामा उठा कि उच्च न्यायालय के फैसले के अनुसार हरिजनों के लिए सरविसेज में ही नहीं प्रमोशन में भी रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिए। मुझे ठीक तो नहीं मालूम, लेकिन मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा था कि कैबिनेट की एक बैठक हुई जिसमें यह फैसला किया गया कि थर्ड और फोर्थ ग्रेड के लोगों को प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन दिया जाएगा। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती कि आप मानते भी हैं और नहीं भी मानते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले को यह पार्लियामेंट और हमारी सरकार ही नहीं मानेगी तो और किसी से हमको क्या उम्मीद हो सकती है। तो मैं जोरदार शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के मुताबिक काम होना चाहिए और हरिजनों को प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन की सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए।

आपने दस साल के लिए हमको रिजर्वेशन दिया। फिर उस अवधि को आपने बढ़ाया। आपने लड़कों को प्रोत्साहन दिया और कुछ को वजीफा दिया। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि दस साल में हमारी डिमाण्ड पूरी नहीं हुई। हरिजन और आदिवासियों के जितने लड़कों के आवेदन पत्र आते हैं उन सब को पढ़ने के लिए सुविधा नहीं मिलती। अगर दस हजार आवेदन पत्र आता है तो मुश्किल से दो सौ को सुविधा मिलती है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि जिस अनुपात में वे लोग आपके प्रोत्साहन से आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं उस अनुपात में उन्हें सुविधा नहीं दी जा रही है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि दी हुई अवधि में आप हमारी समस्याओं को हल नहीं कर सकेंगे और इसलिए आपको आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं।

मैं तो कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजन वेल-फेयर के लिए आप बहुत पैसा खर्च करते हैं,

लेकिन एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती कि एक तरफ तो आप समाजवाद की बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ हरिजनों के लिए अलग छात्रावास बनाते हैं। इससे बिलगाव का भाव पैदा होता है और हरिजनों को लोग नीची नजर से देखते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि हरिजनों को यह सुविधा तो दी जाए लेकिन अलग करके न दी जाए। जो जनरल होस्टल हैं उनमें उनके लिए भी प्रावीजन किया जाए। जहां सौ हरिजन लड़के हों वहां कम से कम पचास ऊंची जाति के कहे जाने वाले संस्कारी वंश के लड़कों को जरूर रखा जाए क्योंकि अलग रखने से उनकी संस्कृति का आदान प्रदान नहीं हो सकता। मेरा सुझाव है कि हरिजनों के लिए अलग होस्टल न बनाए जाएं बल्कि स्कूलों और कॉलेजों में जो जनरल होस्टल हैं उनमें ही हरिजनों और आदिवासी के लिए भी प्रावीजन किये जाएं।

१६ साल से आप हरिजनों की आर्थिक विषमता को मिटाना चाहते हैं, और उसके लिए कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हर स्टेट में सीलिंग लागू करके आप कुछ जमीन निकाल कर कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग चालू करना चाहते हैं और लैंड लैस लोगों को भूमि देकर उनके असन्तोष को दूर करना चाहते हैं। आपका एक कानून है जिसके अनुसार यदि कोई किसी पर बसा है, और अगर उसके पास दो एकड़ तक जमीन और हो तो भी उसको उस जमीन पर बसने का अधिकार प्राप्त होगा। लेकिन हरिजनों को उस जमीन पर अधिकार पाने के लिए जिस पर वह बसे हुए हैं, इस कानून के होते हुए भी, केस लड़ना पड़ता है। उनको उस दो चार कट्ठा जमीन के लिए काफी मेहनत करनी पड़ती है और पैसा खर्च करना पड़ता है। अगर वह सीधे पैसा देकर उसको खरीदता तो भी इतने पैसों में खरीद सकता। तो मेरा सुझाव है कि इस प्रकार की जमीन का सर्वे किया जाए और इस समस्या का समाधान किया जाए। आपके पास कर्मचारी हैं, उनके द्वारा आप सर्वे करा सकते हैं।

[श्री तु० राम]

हरिजनों के बसने की इस भूमि का प्रबन्ध होता चाहिए और उनको जोत की जमीन मिलनी चाहिए। अभी तो अवस्था यह है कि जिस जमीन पर वह बसे हुए हैं उस पर भी उनको अधिकार नहीं मिल पाया है।

13 hrs.

आज देश के अन्दर हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी को लेकर एक बड़ा विवाद उठ खड़ा हुआ है। भारतीय संविधान में हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा मान लिया गया है और यह कह दिया गया है कि हिन्दी सरकारी कामकाज में अंग्रेजी का स्थान धीरे धीरे लेगी। इस विभाग की ओर से ऐसे सरकारी अफसरान जो कि हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं उनको हिन्दी सिखाने के लिए स्पेशल क्लासेज की सुविधा दी गई है। लेकिन रिपोर्ट में जो स्टेटमेंट इस बारे में दिया गया है उसको पढ़ने से पता चलता है कि फर्स्ट क्लास के अफसरान हिन्दी क्लास अटेंड नहीं करते हैं और इसलिए यह सुविधा उनके लिए मौजूद रहने पर भी वे इसका लाभ नहीं उठाते हैं। संविधान में हिन्दी की अंग्रेजी की जगह पूरी तरह लेने की एक अवधि निश्चित की गई है। उसमें लिखा हुआ है कि सन् १९६५ से हिन्दी देश में राष्ट्रभाषा के स्थान पर बैठ जायेगी। मुझे इसमें कोई एतराज न होगा और अगर इसकी आवश्यकता महसूस की जाय तो इस सन् १९६५ की तिथि को थोड़ा आगे भी बढ़ा कर ले जाया जा सकता है। लेकिन जो अंग्रेजी का आज एक हल्का खड़ा किया जाता है वह ठीक नहीं है। अंग्रेज तो देश छोड़ कर चले गये लेकिन मालूम ऐसा देता है कि हम अंग्रेजी छोड़ने वाले नहीं हैं। यह ठीक है कि दक्षिण वालों को हिन्दी सीखने में कठिनाई महसूस होती है और यह आवश्यक है कि उनको हिन्दी सीखने की तमाम आवश्यक सुविधायें व मोका मिलना चाहिए। हिन्दी कोई बहुत कठिन भाषा नहीं है और थोड़ी सी कोशिश करने से हर कोई इसे आसानी से सीख सकता है।

जनता को आज जो अफसरी मनोवृत्ति चलती है उसकी भी शिकायत है। प्रजातन्त्र के इस युग में जब हमने वालिया मताधिकार दिया है, प्रत्येक व्यक्ति जिसकी कि आयु २१ साल की हो, अमीर हो अथवा गरीब, बिना जाति पांत या अन्य कोई भेदभाव किये ऐडल्ट फ्रेंचाइज का वोट का अधिकार दिया है। सरकार की नजर में अमीर, गरीब में कोई भेदभाव नहीं है और क.नून की नजर में सब बराबर हैं, जब ऐसी बात हो तो हर चीज में समानता मिलनी चाहिए। लेकिन आज हो क्या रहा है? आप आफिसर में चले जाइये तो देखियेगा कि अण्डर सेक्रेटरी सेक्रेटरी साहब से डरते हैं और उनके नीचे वाले उनसे डरते हैं। चपड़ासियों वर्ग रहे की तो जो हालत होती है उसका कहना ही क्या? आखिर इस तरह की बात क्यों होती है? अब यह तो ठीक है कि जो क्लास वन आफिसर है उनमें ज्यादा योग्यता रही होगी तभी उसे अफसर बनाया गया और जिसमें उनके अपेक्षाकृत बहुत कम योग्यता रही होगी उसे चपड़ासी का काम दिया गया। लेकिन क्या अफसर और क्या चपड़ासी दोनों ही पब्लिक सर्वेंट्स और दोनों का ही काम जनता की सेवा करना है। दोनों के ऊपर ही जनता का पैसा खर्च होता है चाहे वह निम्न कोर्ट के कर्मचारी हों अथवा फर्स्ट ग्रेड के। देश में समाजवादी समाज और सोशलिज्म लाने की जो बात की जाती है वह केवल कागज पर लिख देने से और भाषण देने से ही नहीं आने वाली है। उसके लिए आपको इन बड़े सरकारी अफसरान को आफसरियत की मनोवृत्ति त्यागने को कहना होगा। हमें उन अफसरों और भाइयों को यह नसीहत देनी होगी कि वह अपने आचरण से सिद्ध करें कि वे सच्चे अर्थों में जनता के सेवक हैं। जब तक वे ऐसा नहीं करेंगे और जनता के साथ सहयोग नहीं करेंगे तब तक दिल नहीं मिलेगा। सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से भी यह जरूरी है कि जनता और सरकारी अफसरान में परस्पर सहयोग ब

मैत्री भाव हो। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि देश में एकता स्थापित हो और उसके लिए यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि ऊंच-नीच का जो भेदभाव है, आपसी मनमुटाव है उसको दूर किया जाय। जब तक पढ़े लिखे लोग देश की समस्या को अपनी समस्या न समझ कर कोशिश नहीं करेंगे और सब के साथ वगैर ऊंच-नीच का भेदभाव रखे सहयोग और मैत्री भाव कायम नहीं करेंगे तब तक देश की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती। देश की तरक्की के लिए हमें समाजवादी व्यवस्था कायम करनी होगी। मैं पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों और गृह मन्त्री जी से अपील करूंगा कि देश में समाजवादी समाज के ढाँचे की स्थापना की दिशा में उनका कदम लड़खड़ाये नहीं क्योंकि हमारा लक्ष्य देश में संश्लिष्ट स्थापित करना है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं गृह मन्त्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): In these difficult days when we are passing through this Emergency, the personality of our Home Minister has some salutary effect on the administration. By his simplicity and moral stature he is trying his best to improve the administration but this is a big country with past traditions and therefore, it is not an easy task. When I look at the small report that we have in our hands, it seems that the hon. Minister believes more in doing things rather than in saying things. This is shown in the report that we have in our hands; it is almost telegraphic in its writing. I wish a little elaboration of the various things that are being done in the Ministry could have been included in this. I wish to point out only one sentence from that report which says that steps have been taken to implement the recommendations contained in the report so far as they relate to recruitment and training of the All India services as per Shri VTK's report. These steps could also have been stated in some more detail. It may be due to emergency that this report is very small. But economy can be used elsewhere, not in this kind

of a small report that is being given to us. There are various ways we can economise to a considerable extent but not in this. The administration has to play a very great part in times of emergency. We are all looking towards the implementation of the Third Plan. So, in these two matters, in external emergency and internal emergency, it is up to us to look for some greater confidence and leadership to be given by our administrators. But I find little evidence of this forthcoming in this grave crisis. The other day I was reading a paper where it was said that our Plans are quite all right but we have gone wrong in their implementation and the administration has to bear a great responsibility in this.

Again, I was listening to the inaugural address delivered by our Prime Minister the other day in the Vigyan Bhavan to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. It was very unfortunate he said that some of our I.C.S. officers, after they have retired take up very important occupations in business firms and try to influence the officers who have previously worked under them. This does not bring credit to anybody. So, steps must be thought of to prevent all this kind of things that is going on.

Another burning problem that has been agitating the minds of the people is the language question. We are grateful to our Prime Minister and the Home Minister for coming forward with a bold and courageous statement that English is going to be an associate language even after 1965. I do not want to under-estimate the importance of Hindi language. It is very necessary that Hindi should acquire an eminent place in this country but till such time till we make all arrangements to see that Hindi is taught well in the non-Hindi speaking areas also, at a time when the unity of this country and the freedom of this country is threatened, to insist on Hindi and to sit tight on it is not a desirable thing. As the Home Minister has been saying to us, steps should be taken to

[Shri Basappa]

introduce an alternative medium in the conduct of the U.P.S.C. examinations. My hon. friend and colleague, Shri Raghunath Singh, was pointing out the other day that nearly 80 per cent. of the people who sat for the emergency commission examination failed because of the lack of knowledge of English language, and that should not be so. The Prime Minister suddenly intervened and said that the reasons are many, and that it was not the question of a lack of English knowledge alone. He said there were other reasons also. Anyhow I am happy that the Home Minister has come forward with an alternative medium for the U.P.S.C. examinations, and I think it will do some good.

Another burning question of the day is the prohibition policy. I am happy to say that although the different Chief Ministers in various States are talking in different voices on this question, the Home Minister is trying his best to forge an all-India policy. The Prime Minister has also said that finance should not be the primary consideration and should not come in the way of the successful implementation of the programme of prohibition. Of course, we have failed in some cases and we have succeeded also in some cases. But failure or success should be judged after we introduce it completely in all parts of India.

Again, the Home Minister has made this offer of 50 per cent. matching grant to the various States who will go ahead with this prohibition. The States need not hesitate now to go forward in this direction.

I was listening to the Deputy Home Minister yesterday, and she herself admitted that so far as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned, they have a low proportion of employment in Government services. I hope this will be an indication for the Government to see that a large section of population of this country which is in this predicament is brought up and

improved. It is unfortunate that a cut has been proposed in the provision for education of the tribal classes. She said that she will do her best to see that this cut is restored. There are certain denotified tribes in my State, Mysore, as for instance, the Lambanis and others who were classified in old Mysore as denotified tribes, whereas in North Hyderabad and Karnatak areas or in Bombay-Karnatak areas they are still not classified as Scheduled Castes people. Various representations have been made in this regard, and I hope, the Minister will take note and see that they are included in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Economic condition, as the criterion or the basis for classifying a section of people is, to some extent, correct. But, as my hon. friend, Dr. P.S. Deshmukh, may say after a little while, though this economic basis, as the criterion for backwardness is to some extent good, it does not fulfil the Constitutional provisions. The Constitutional provision mentions what is called the social and economic backwardness of the people. Supposing there are two boys, one is educationally and socially forward and the other is socially and educationally backward, but economically both are the same, who should be preferred? That is the main point, and the Constitution-makers have grappled with the problem. Now, it is time that the Minister looked into this matter.

There are a number of points on which I would like to speak, but for want of time, I will touch only on a point or two. There is a lot of commotion in Delhi itself about the future set-up of Delhi. I understand that the formation of an assembly here would be a very costly affair, but some elected elements should control the administration of Delhi. I leave it at that.

Yesterday, Shri Basumatari was speaking about the infiltration of certain population into Assam, and that this will lead to danger from the point

of view of national security as well as the economy of the State. Shri Basu-matari was speaking about certain communities dominating in certain positions and in order to give more security to the nation as a whole, he suggested the transfer of officers from that State to other States. But at that time, one of my hon. friends from my own State asked why we should come in the way. I do not know why he said it. It is up to the administration to look into this matter and see that these things are rectified.

Lasly, I would say that the zonal councils have to play a very great part compared to what they have done before. We see every day in this House questions about inter-State disputes either about water or about the borders which are going on. These things should be taken up more seriously in the zonal councils rather than on the floor of this House and the Government should see that something is done to solve this problem.

In the end, I would congratulate once again the Home Minister on the harmony that he has brought about in this country, and on removing some misunderstandings that have developed so far between India and Nepal, during his recent visit to Nepal. I hope the era of good relationship will begin anew between this country and Nepal.

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह मन्त्री का स्वागत करते हुए दो चार बातों की तरफ उनका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

आसाम प्रान्त में गैर कानूनी ढंग से जो सात लाख पाकिस्तानी बसे हुए हैं, उनको यहां से तुरन्त निकालना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में यह बात निश्चित है कि सरकार की बहुत लापरवाही होने के कारण उन लोगों का ताता दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ रहा है। इसलिए सरकार को इस बारे में सतर्कता और फ़िक्र से काम करना चाहिए और उनको इस देश से निकालने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

बहुत से पाकिस्तानी केवल तीन महीने की मियाद के लिए यहां पर आते हैं, लेकिन हमारे दासन और उसके खुफिया विभाग और पुलिस विभाग की ओर से उन पर ठीक निगरानी न होने के कारण व यहीं रह जाते हैं और भारत की अनेक प्रकार की गतिविधियों के समाचार पाकिस्तान को पहुंचाते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

13.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

अब मैं अपनी दाईं ओर बैठने वाले सज्जनों के बारे में एक महत्वपूर्ण बात कहना चाहता हूँ। यह सारे देश की जनता को मालूम है कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का रूल किस प्रकार है। उस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए सारे देश में आवाज़ उठी भी, लेकिन उस पर जिस प्रकार से प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाना चाहिए था, वह सरकार ने नहीं लगाया है। आज भी उनकी ओर से देश में वही काम हो रहा है, जो कि उनको करना चाहिए।

श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती : अगर हम को बैन कर दिया जाएगा, तो इनका काम बहुत आसान हो जायगा।

श्री कछवाय : अनेक जगहों से कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की आपत्तिजनक गतिविधियों की शिकायतें मिली हैं। अभी समाचार पत्रों में छपा था कि बम्बई में पुलिस को 'दीवारों पर लग हुए ऐसे पोस्टर मिले, जिनमें चीन का समर्थन किया गया था। उन पोस्टरों में यह बतलाया गया था कि भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी चीन का समर्थन करती है।

श्री त्यागी : उस पोस्टर को छपवाया किसने था ?

श्री कछवाय : वह कम्युनिस्टों के द्वारा छपवाया गया था। आज कम्युनिस्टों की ओर से इस प्रकार का प्रचार किया जाता है। बंगाल के वित्त मन्त्री ने विधान सभा में बताया

[श्री कछवाय]

कि उनके पास इस बात का प्रूफ है कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का सम्बन्ध चीन सरकार से है और वह चीन का समर्थन करती है। सरकार को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए और उन लोगों पर कड़ी निगाह रखनी चाहिए।

मैं आपको एक महत्व की बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि हिसार जिले में एक कम्युनिस्ट नेता, तेजासिंह, स्वतन्त्र, ने भाषण देते हुए बतलाया कि जो टैक्स लग हुए हैं, उनसे जनता बहुत परेशान है और अगर यहाँ पर चीन की सरकार आती, तो बहुत अच्छा होता। सरकार को इस बात की ठीक प्रकार से खोज करनी चाहिए कि यह समाचार कहां तक ठीक है। इस पर कड़ी निगाह रखनी चाहिये, ऐसा मेरा शासन से निवेदन है। अभी भी उनकी जो गतिविधियाँ हैं, वह ठीक नहीं हैं। जिस तरह से उनको कार्य करना चाहिये, उस तरह से वे कार्य नहीं करते हैं। एक ओर तो हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री जी की नीति का वह समर्थन करते हैं और दूसरी ओर हमारे देश में जो युद्ध की तैयारियाँ हो रही हैं, उनमें निराशा साते हैं, उनमें बाधा डालते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उनकी गतिविधियों पर कड़ी निगाह रखे।

हमारे देश में गुण्डागर्दी बढ़ती जा रही है। पुलिस के जो रुल्ज हैं, उसके काम करने का जो ढंग है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। अभी कल के ही समाचार पत्रों में छपा था कि उज्जैन के अन्दर एक लड़के के साथ इतने अत्याचार पुलिस द्वारा किए गए कि वह व्यक्ति फांसी लेकर मर गया। पुलिस का आतंक बढ़ रहा है। एक व्यक्ति को एक थाने में बुलाया गया और उससे दो सौ रुपये मांग गए। जब वह नहीं दे सका या उसने दिये नहीं तो उसको थानेदार ने इतना मारा कि उस मार से ही उस व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हो गई। मृत्यु के पश्चात् उसकी लाश उसके परिवार वालों को नहीं सौंपी गई और खुद ही पुलिस ने उस लाश को जफा दिया।

जब उसके घर के लोग गए तो उनसे कह दिया गया कि उसको घर पहुँचा दिया गया है। वह लौटा नहीं था। तीन दिन के बाद मालूम पड़ा कि वह मर गया है और उसकी लाश को जला दिया गया है। डाकों इत्यादि की वार-दातें दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ती जा रही हैं। मगझ में नहीं आता है कि ये जो डाकू लोग हैं, ये जो गुंडे लोग हैं, इनके पास हथियार कहां से पहुँचते हैं। यह बहुत ही बड़ी समस्या है, जिसका समाधान होना चाहिये। उनके पास इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में जो हथियार पहुँचते हैं, शस्त्रास्त्र पहुँचते हैं, इससे यही सिद्ध होता है कि पुलिस के अधिकारियों के ही वह हथियार होने चाहिये और हैं। इस ओर भी सरकार का विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

देश में भ्रष्टाचार का बोलवाला है यह सब लोग कहते हैं। परन्तु इसका हल क्या है, इसका दूढ़ने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती है। शासन की ओर से सदा यह कहा जाता है कि भ्रष्टाचार के उन्मूलन के लिए कड़ी कार्रवाई की जाएगी परन्तु इस प्रकार की कार्रवाई की नहीं जाती है जिसका नतीजा यह है कि यह समस्या हल नहीं होती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो व्यक्ति भ्रष्टाचार करे, उसको कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दी जाए ताकि दूसरे भ्रष्टाचार न कर सकें और उनको सबक मिल सके। उनको कड़ से कड़ा दण्ड मिलना चाहिये ताकि दूसरों को नसीहत हो और वह इस प्रकार के काम न करें।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा उत्साह लोगों में फैला है, वह उत्साह उनमें कायम रहे, इसका भी यत्न किया जाना चाहिये, लोग संगठित रहें, उनमें जो जाग्रति पैदा हुई है, वह बनी रहे, और वह ठीक प्रकार से काम करते रहें, इस ओर भी सरकार का विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिये। आप मैं देखता हूँ कि कुछ लोगों द्वारा जनता में निराशा की भावना फैलाई जा रही है।

इस तरह सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। समाचार पत्रों में जो गलत बातें छपती हैं, उनका प्रतिवाद किया जाना चाहिये। और गरीब जनता के साथ जो दुर्व्यवहार होता है, वह बन्द होना चाहिये।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि सरकार द्वारा जो कानून बनाया गया है और उसके अन्तर्गत जिन लोगों को बन्द किया गया है, उनका इस समय नहीं छोड़ा जाना चाहिये और अगर ऐसा किया गया तो वे लोग छूटने के बाद फिर से उपद्रव पैदा करेंगे और समाज में असन्तोष फैलायेंगे। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस और माननीय मन्त्री जी का ध्यान जाएगा।

श्री उइके (मंडला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में भ्रष्टाचार का काफी जिक्र आया है। भ्रष्टाचार लगभग सब व्यापी हो गया है। जिसको भ्रष्ट कहा जाय और किसको न कहा जाय, इसके बारे में भी कुछ कहना बड़ा मुश्किल हो गया है। जो नये नये टैक्स अभी लगे हैं, इनके कारण देश में भ्रष्टाचार और भी होने वाला है और किस तरीके से कहां जाकर यह रूकेगा, समझ में नहीं आता है। इसकी सब से बड़ी जवाबदेही हमारे छोटे से गृह मंत्री जी के ऊपर पड़ने वाली है.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह बहुत बड़े हैं।

श्री उइके : भ्रष्टाचार की शिकार अधिकतर वह जनता है जोकि पिछड़ी हुई है, जोकि गरीब है, जोकि बड़े बुरे तरीके से पिस रही है और पिस जायेगी। हमारे श्री कामत जी ने सुझाव दिया है कि भ्रष्टाचारी लोगों को चोराहे पर ले जा करके बँतों के साथ पीटा जाना चाहिये। मेरे जैसा व्यक्ति उनके साथ इस मामले में सहमत हुये बिना नहीं रह सकता है। मैं और अधिक आगे बढ़ कर कहूंगा कि कानून में अगर किसी किसम की रद्दोबदल की आवश्यकता है तो पूरे कानून

में वह भी की जानी चाहिये। जो भ्रष्टाचारी लोग हैं, चाहे वे कोई भी हों भारत देश में, चाहे सरकारी कर्मचारी हों, मंत्री हों प्रतिनिधि हों, जनता के नेता हों, व्यापारी वर्ग से आते हों, उन सब को दरअसल में चोराहे पर ले जा करके बँतों की सजा मिलनी चाहिये। अगर इस तरह से दो चार दस केसिस में कर दिया जायेगा तो देश में भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों में कमी आ सकती है...

श्री हरी विष्णु कामत : इसके लिये बधाई है।

श्री उइके : इस भ्रष्टाचार की शिकार भारत की शांत जनता हैं, वह जनता है जोकि आज्ञापालक है। आदिवासी जिन की तादाद कोई तीन करोड़ है, उसका बहुत ही बुरा हाल है और उसका और भी बुरा हाल आगे आने वाले समय में होने वाला है। इसलिये हमारे गृह मंत्री जी को उसकी तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। उसके बारे में उनका विशेष उत्तरदायित्व भी है।

इसी जनता की कुछ कठिनाइयाँ मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहली कठिनाई जो इसके मामले में आई है वह माल-गुजारी एबालिशन और लैंड रिफार्म्स के कारण आई है। अभी मध्य प्रदेश की विधान सभा में एक प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया गया था। उसमें यह कहा गया था कि मध्य प्रदेश में लगभग चार लाख से अधिक माल के रेवेन्यू के मुकदमे पेंडिंग पड़े हुये हैं। उसके लिये पचास के करीब नायब तहसीलदार मुकर्रर किये गये हैं। मैं अपने चुनावक्षेत्र के खाली दो विकास खंडों का छः दिन का दौरा करके अभी आया हूँ और मुझे कई प्रकार की १५२ दरखास्ते मिली हैं। ये चार लाख से अधिक मुकदमे हैं इनमें से अधिकतर मुकदमे पहाड़ी इलाकों में रहने वाले आदिवासियों के हैं। जो अधिक अन्न उपजाओ मूवमेंट चली थी उस समय आदिवासियों ने जहाँ भी इनको जगह मिली वहाँ उसको जोतना शुरू

[श्री उडके]

कर दिया। आज दस बारह साल के बाद उनको निकाला जा रहा है, उनको जुर्माने किये जा रहे हैं। इस तरह से देहाती जनता, पहाड़ी जनता परेशान है...

श्री बालमौकी (खुर्जा) : हरिजनों का भी ऐसा ही हाल है।

श्री उडके : मालगुजारी एबालिशन में एक दूसरी बात हो गई। बड़ी बड़ी मालगुजारियों की जो हद थी एक एक गांव में, वे छोटी की गई और जंगलों की जो हद थीं उनको गांवों के पास लाया गया। इसका नतीजा क्या हुआ, यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। अभी वहाँ की विधान सभा में एक प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया गया था जिसमें कहा गया था कि अकेले एक बस्तर जिले में १४३ आदिमियों को शेरों ने एक साल में खा लिया है। जो मेरे पास १५२ दरखवास्ते हैं, उनमें से ६ दरखवास्ते अलग अलग इलाकों की ऐसी हैं कि जहाँ पर शेरों ने आदिमियों को खाना शुरू कर दिया है। इसके जो कारण हैं, उन पर माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

एक कारण तो यह हो सकता है कि जंगल की सरहद नजदीक आने से शेर बस्ती के पास आ जाते हैं और जंगलों में आश्रय लेना भी उनके लिये आसान हो सकता है। दूसरा कारण यह भी हो सकता है कि काश्तकार लोगों के पास से आर्म्स एक्ट के तहत बन्दूक वापिस ले ली गई है। जहाँ तक इसका ताल्लुक है, मैं समझता हूँ कि आर्म्स एक्ट में सुधार करके इन काश्तकारों को आर्म्स दिये जाने चाहिये। जंगलों के पास रहने वाले जो काश्तकार हैं, उन काश्तकारों को, खास करके जहाँ पर शेरों ने आदमी मारने शुरू कर दिये हैं, कुछ सहूलियत होनी चाहिये और उनको आर्म्स एक्ट के तहत आर्म्स दिये जाने चाहिये। अगर उनके पास बन्दूक रहेगी तो उनकी जान भी बच जायगी और काश्तकार अन्न भी कुछ अधिक पैदा कर सकेंगे।

हमारे गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से आदिवासियों के संबंध में जो ट्राइबल मल्टी परपज ब्लाक हैं, उनके लिये पन्द्रह लाख रुपये प्रति ब्लाक दिये जा रहे हैं और इस काम को कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट करेगा। मैं समझता हूँ उस डिपार्टमेंट को आदिवासियों की समस्याओं का भली भाँति ज्ञान नहीं है। गृह मंत्रालय को पन्द्रह बरसों का ज्ञान तो है क्योंकि यह काम उसके हाथ में तब से रहा है। आदिवासियों का कुछ उद्धार तो हो रहा उसके द्वारा। यदि आप पन्द्रह लाख देते हैं तो आपका उस पर कुछ तो सुपरविजन रहना चाहिये, किसी प्रकार का निरीक्षण तो उन ब्लाक्स पर आपका रहना चाहिये।

एन्क्वाय के बारे में जा स्काल्तिप केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार की ओर से दिये जाते हैं, वे गरीब विद्यार्थियों को बारह महीने के बाद मिलते हैं। वे लोग बारह महीने तक अपने पास से पैसा खर्च करके पढ़ नहीं सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ, कि जितनी जल्दी उनका ये स्काल्तिप देने की व्यवस्था की जा सकती हो, की जानी चाहिये।

इसी रिपोर्ट में दिया हुआ है कि करीब सोलह सतरह लाख रुपये नान-आफिशल आर्गनाइजेशंस को दिये जाते हैं। स्टेट्स भी बहुत सा पैसा उनका देती है। इन नान-आफिशल आर्गनाइजेशंस का कोई आडिट नहीं होता है, इनके हिसाब किताब या किसी को कुछ पता नहीं होता है। एक आब जगह पर ही आडिट किया जाता है। तो हजारों रुपयों का उनमें घोटाला हुआ करता है। इसलिये कम से कम जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट होती है उसमें यह जरूर आना चाहिये कि किस किस संस्था को किस किस प्रदेश में केन्द्र की ओर से या राज्य सरकारों की ओर से कितना रुपया दिया गया है और उन नान-आफिशल आर्गनाइजेशंस ने वह पैसा बाजिब तौर पर खर्च किया है या नहीं।

अगनी बात में प्रोहिबिशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इसके संबंध में यहां पर बहुत जोरदार बात कही गई है। मैंने बजट पर बालते हुये इस प्रोहिबिशन के बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट किये थे। इस ह.उस में शायद मैंने सब से ज्यादा समय अपने जीवन काल का। इस प्राहिबिशन के ऊपर लगाया है। मैं इसमें चालिस साल से अपना समय दे रहा हूँ और मुझे इसका बहुत ज्यादा अनुभव है कि प्रोहिबिशन अर्थात् शराबबन्दी से जनता का क्या लाभ होता है। अगर सरकार का हमारे देश के अन्दर समाजवादी समाज लाना है, तो प्राहिबिशन का लागू करना बहुत जरूरी है। अनेक प्रकार के जो अपराध आज देश में होते हैं उनमें से काफी बड़ा हिस्सा इस शराब पीने के कारण है। अगर शराब का बन्द कर दिया जायेगा तो बहुत सी चारियाँ, बहुत से खून और बहुत से दूसरे प्रकार के बुरे काम बन्द हो जायेंगे। आज राज्य सरकारों का जनता के पास से करीब २०० करोड़ रु० का लाभ रेवेन्यू के रूप में शराब से होता है। इसका मतलब यह हो गया है कि हर साल जनता के पास का ८०० करोड़ रु० शराब पर खर्च होता है। २०० करोड़ रु० शराब लेने के लिये, २०० करोड़ रु० लाइसेंस के लिये देना होगा, २०० करोड़ रु० बंचने वालों का मुनाफा होगा और करीब, करीब २०० करोड़ रु० का नुकसान शराबी लोगों का होगा। फिर जो उनके स्वास्थ्य का नुकसान होगा वह अलग से। एक तरफ तो सरकार उनकी हालत का मुशारे की बात कहती है और दूसरी तरफ इतना पैसा शराब में खर्च करते का उनको अवसर देती है और उन का जीवन बिगाड़ती है। यही नहीं इससे पीने वालों की शारीरिक परिस्थिति भी बिगड़ती है। आज यहां हर रोज कहा जाता है कि चीन को आबादी ७० करोड़ है और हमारी ४४ करोड़ है, हम कैसे उनका मुकाबला करेंगे? कुछ हमारे माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि कमिली प्लानिंग बन्द कर दो क्योंकि हमारी आबादी चीन के बराबर तो होनी चाहिये। लेकिन मैं

पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर शराब बन्दी नहीं होगी तो इस बड़ी हुई आबादी का क्या लाभ होगा? हमको अच्छे लोग चाहिये। आज १०१ कोरब हमारे काम के नहीं हैं, पांच पाण्डव काम के हैं। अगर हमारे देश की उन्नत करने की बात है, तो हम को इस शराबबन्दी को पूरे देश में लागू करना चाहिये। आज जो हमारी सरकार की शराबबन्दी की नीति है वह बत गलत है। मेरे प्रदेश में ४३ जिले हैं उन में से ६ जिलों की कुछ तहसीलों में शराबबन्दी है। जिस समय शराबबन्दी नहीं लागू थी, उस समय जो वह १५ रु० का नौकर था। लेकिन आज वह १५०० रु० महीने मकान का किराया पा रहा है। वह शराब का ठेका लेकर जहां पर ड्राई एरिया है वहां शराब भेजता है और लाखों रुपये की उसकी आमदनी होती है आप को यह सारी बातें देखनी चाहिये।

इस प्रोहिबिशन के संबंध में इस रिपोर्ट में जो लिखा हुआ है वह बड़ा दुःखदायी है कि हमारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने कोई अपना प्रोग्राम ही नहीं भेजा है और तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में जितनी शराबबन्दी होने वाली है, इसका पता ही नहीं चलता। हमारे गृह मंत्री जी से कम से कम अपने जीवन काल में शराब बन्दी को पूरी तरह से लागू कर दें तो बड़ी कृपा होगी। यह बड़ा भारी काम होगा और देश का कल्याण भी होगा।

अब मैं घूसखोरी के संबंध में कुछ मोटे मोटे सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। सब से बड़ी बात तो यह है कि अब उदघाटन आदि के जो प्रोग्राम होते हैं उनको थोड़ा कम करना चाहिये। इन उदघाटनों आदि का गांवों के रहने वालों पर बड़ा असर पड़ता है। जब मैं देहातों में जाता हूँ तो वहां मूझ से लोग कहते हैं कि साहब, पांच मर्तबा हो गया है, पेशी में जाते हैं और लौट आते हैं, मजिस्ट्रेट साहब कहते हैं कि आज फलां साहब आकर उदघाटन करने वाले हैं, इसलिये मुकदमा नहीं

[श्री उडके]

होगा, आज फलां साहब आने वाले हैं इसलिये मुकदमा नहीं होगा। सरकारी कर्मचारी बगैरह भी जो हैं वे इन उदघाटनों, शिविरों, प्रदर्शनों आदि से परेशान हैं। अगर यह उदघाटन और शिविर तथा प्रदर्शनी आदि बन्द हो जाय तो इससे खर्च में भी कमी होगी और पैसे दूसरे कामों के लिये बचेगा।

इतना कहते हुये मैं गृह मंत्रालय की जो मांग है उसका हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri K. L. More (Hatakanangle): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs. At the outset, I would like to congratulate the hon. Home Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastriji, for his outstanding work. The Home Ministry has a very wide responsibility to shoulder. This Ministry chiefly deals with (i) maintenance of public order; (ii) manning of the public services; (iii) administration of the Union Territories; (iv) study of man-power problems; and, (v) welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.

As regards the maintenance of public order, we are all aware that the work of this Ministry is very praiseworthy, because the hon. Minister at the head of this Ministry has handled the situation in such a way that the very evil purpose of the enemy, of the anti-national and anti-social persons, was foiled. Not only that, he created such a congenial atmosphere that every person in our country became enthusiastic. He also sustained that enthusiasm. Thus he created an atmosphere to help in driving out the enemy out of our border. Therefore, his work is very praiseworthy and a memorial one too.

About the administration of Union Territories, we know that he has introduced a legislation and that Bill is before us. He wishes to see the creation of legislatures and council of

ministers for the Union Territories of Manipur, Tripura and others. Thus, his aim is to entrust the administration of those areas with the representatives of the people there, which is also a praiseworthy thing.

He has also handled the problem of study of manpower very effectively. He has appointed the Technical Manpower Committee. Also, he has undertaken the work of mobilising the technical personnel for coping with the emergency. Therefore, in this regard also he has done well.

Now I would come to the question of manning of the public services. In this connection, I want to submit that he is trying his level best to bring about purity in the administration and he is also trying his level best to uproot corruption. Many hon. Members have talked about corruption. As we know, he is very keen about it and nobody can blame him in this respect. When he was the Railway Minister, he had appointed the Railway Corruption Inquiry Committee and accepted the recommendations made by that Committee. When he took charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs, he immediately appointed another committee to go into this problem. So, his intention is a laudable one, and we cannot blame him if he has not fully succeeded, because the problem is so vast and has assumed such magnitude in recent years. Everybody wants to uproot it very soon. We must understand that it is his desire too. Therefore, we must encourage him to get this evil eradicated, as soon as possible.

Then I come to the most important responsibility of this Ministry, and that is the protection and looking after of the interests of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. In this connection, I would like to deal with the services in particular. I want to submit that the Ministry has not taken much care to see that representation is secured for people belonging to those communities

in the Public Service Commission. At present, there is only one member belonging to those communities serving as member of the Public Service Commission of Maharashtra. Probably, there is one member in the Gujarat Service Commission also. We do not find such representation in any other State.

Shri Basappa: In Mysore the Chairman of the Public Service Commission belongs to such a community.

An Hon. Member: In Andhra also there is representation for them in the Service Commission.

Shri K. L. More: I meant people belonging to Scheduled Castes. If they are represented in those States, we do not find it in any other State. There was one member belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the Union Public Service Commission, but I do not know the present position.

An Hon. Member: He is not there.

Shri K. L. More: Pandit G. B. Pant, the then Home Minister, had appointed one person belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the Union Public Service. I do not know the present Position. I want to suggest that the Ministry should take special note of this and should secure special representation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Service Commissions of the State as well as in the Union Public Service Commission.

With regard to the Report of the Commission for Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes and the recommendations of the State Governments thereon, the Home Minister has given specific instructions to implement them expeditiously, but he has failed to give such instructions with regard to the recommendations contained in the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Then I will deal with another subject, and that is with regard to the

pre-examination coaching centres. Government have done very laudable work in the field of preparing the students so that they may enter the higher services. The provision of such centres at Allahabad and even at Bangalore is a praiseworthy thing. It is quite essential. Maharashtra has also recently started many centres for preparing students for higher posts.

Finally, coming to the allotment of money for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Third Five Year Plan, I would say that the sum so far allotted is very meagre. The amount at present allotted in the Third Plan, namely Rs. 40 crores is quite inadequate and should be increased substantially. With these words, I support the Demands relating to this Ministry.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लालगंज) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज सदन में उस समाज के बारे में बोलने जा रहा हूँ जिसके कारण कांग्रेस की इलेक्शन में विजय होती है। उस समाज का नाम कहीं हरिजन है, कहीं अछूत है, कहीं पिछड़ा हुआ समाज और दलित समाज है। हरिजनों के नाम से शहरों में मेहतर समझा जाता है और गांवों में चमार समझा जाता है। मैं आपको उनका नक्शा बताऊँ। माननीय शास्त्री जी को पता होगा कि इस समाज को गांवों के दक्षिण में क्यों बसाया गया है। इसका मतलब यह है कि उनकी हवा और समाज के ऊपर न पड़े। उनको ऊसर में बसाया गया है, जंगल में बसाया गया है और पहाड़ों पर बसाया गया है। आज भी एक कौम है पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में, शायद शास्त्री जी के क्षेत्र में भी हों। उनको मुसहर के नाम से पुकारा जाता है। वे अब भी जूठा खाते हैं। उनके पास न तो जमीन है, न घर है और न रोजगार है। समाज के अन्दर उनका कोई स्थान नहीं है। इलेक्शन के समय में चूँकि वे कांग्रेस की माला जपते हैं, उनको कहा जाता है कि तुम्हें जो इतनी एड दी जा रही है अगर तुम ने कांग्रेस

[श्री विश्राम प्रसाद]

को वोट न दिया तो तुम्हारी यह एड बन्द हो जायेगी, और कांग्रेस तुम्हारे लिये बहुत कुछ कर रहा है।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : ऐसा कहीं नहीं किया गया।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : कहते हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा नहीं है।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की बात मैं बताता हूँ जहाँ की इस सदन में बहुत चर्चा हो चुकी है। वहाँ ऐसे भी लोग हैं जो गोबरहा, महुआ, चोटा और ग्राम की गुठली खा कर जीवन बिताते हैं। वह हरिजन हैं। मैं आजमगढ़ जिले से आया हूँ। मेरे जिले में २५ लाख की आबादी में से आठ लाख लोग ऐसे हैं जो बेघर हैं और वे जमीन हैं, और उनमें ५ लाख हरिजन हैं। और पाउडर और स्नो की तो बात छोड़ दीजिये। उनके पास सिर में लगाने के लिये तेल भी नहीं है। नॉम का जो तेल निकाला जाता है उसको वह अपने सिर में लगाते हैं। वह तेल ऐसा होता है कि अगर इस सदन में एक आदमी लगा ले तो बहुत से लोग यहाँ बैठ न सकेंगे। वह तेल उनको मिलता है। आज हमको १५ वर्ष स्वतंत्र हुये हो गये। मैं इस राम राज्य वाली सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उसने उनकी तरक्की के लिये कौन कदम उठाया है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को संविधान की धारा १५ पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ जिसमें लिखा है :

“१५(१) राज्य किसी नागरिक के विरुद्ध केवल धर्म, मूल-वंश, जाति, लिंग, जन्मस्थान, अथवा इनमें से किसी के आधार पर कोई नागरिक —

(क) दुकानों, सावजनिक, भोजनालयों, होटलों तथा सावजनिक मनोरंजन के स्थानों में प्रवेश के... बारे में किसी भी नियोग्यता दायित्व, निबन्धन अथवा शर्त के अर्धन न होगा।”

और संविधान की धारा १७ में लिखा है अनटचेबिलिटी कानून से वर्जित है। लेकिन मैं पूछता हूँ कि शास्त्री जी अपने हृदय पर हाथ रख कर सोचें कि जिस प्रकार यह कहा जाता है उसकी पूर्ति हो सकी है ?

अब मैं आपका ध्यान रिजरवेशन की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। अबबार पढ़ने वाले समझते हैं कि हरिजनों के लिये सरकार बहुत करता है। जो एडवर्टाइजमेंट निकलते हैं उनमें लिखा जाता है :

“The post is reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, if suitable candidates are forthcoming. Otherwise, it will be treated as unreserved.”

वे लोग उन जगहों के लिये जाते जरूर हैं लेकिन पब्लिक सर्विस कर्माशन को जहाँ यह मालूम हो गया कि यह तो हरिजन हैं वैसे ही उनको निकाल दिया जाता है। आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० की परीक्षाओं में जो लड़के लिखित परीक्षा में पास हो जाते हैं वे इंटरव्यू में रह जाते हैं। कल बताया जा रहा था कि हरिजनों की जगहें पूरी हो गयी हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि सन् १९६२ में आई० ए० एस० की १९१८ जगहों में से ४६ जगहें हरिजनों को और २० शिड्यूलड ट्राइब्स को मिलीं, जो कि ३-४ प्रतिशत के बराबर होती हैं। इसी प्रकार आई० पी० एस० की १०७१ जगहों में से इनका प्रतिशत ३-३ है। क्लास १, क्लास २, क्लास ३ और क्लास ४ के टोटल नहीं बिये

गये हैं नहीं तो मैं आपको उनका भी परसेंटज बतला देता। वे भी तीन या चार परसेंट के बीच में होंगे। मैं जब सवाल करता हूँ तो उसके जवाब में या तो यह लिख दिया जाता है कि अभी इनफोरमेशन इकट्ठी की जा रही है या फिर उसके पूरे आंकड़े नहीं दिये जाते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि मुझे वह बतलाने की कृपा करें कि अब तक जो साढ़े १२ परसेंट का रिजरवेशन होना चाहिये उसकी कहा तक पूर्ति हुई है। सन् १९६१ के सेशन के मुताबिक इस देश के अन्दर २१.५२ परसेंट हरिजन और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की आबादी है लेकिन रिजरवेशन का जो परसेन्टेज है वह सिर्फ साढ़े १२ प्रतिशत है। इतना ही नहीं मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर आपका ध्यान आकषित करते हुये कहूँगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर ५४ जिले हैं जिनमें कि ५४ डी० एम० और ५४ ही एस० पांज० होंगे। मंत्री जी कृपा करके बतलायें कि उनमें कितने हरिजन रखे गये हैं ?

रिजरवेशन का जहाँ तक सवाल है एलैक्शंस में वह अवश्य पूरा कर दिया जाता है। चुनावों में हरिजनों को चुनाव सड़ने के लिये पूरी सीट दी जाती है। ऐसा क्यों किया जाता है ? ऐसा इसलिये किया जाता जाता है ताकि उस इलाके के जो बाअसर आदमी हों वह इस सदन के अन्दर आ जायें और उनके असर के कारण वहाँ की जनता पूरी तरह दबी रहे। स्वयं अपने केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल को देख लिया जाय। १८ कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर्स में १ हरिजन है। १२ स्टेट मिनिस्टर्स हैं उनमें कोई हरिजन नहीं है। २२ उपमंत्री हैं उनमें केवल एक हरिजन उपमंत्री है। सभासचिव जोकि सब से कम हैं अर्थात् ६ हैं उनमें दो हरिजन हैं। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि ५८ में आपके यहां कुल चार हैं.....

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : अब माननीय सदस्य को अगर अपने ही बारे में ठीक-ठीक

खबर नहीं है तो फिर मैं क्या कहूँ। मैं जिस रूप में वह जिक्र कर रहा हूँ उस रूप में तो बतलाना नहीं चाहता कि कितने हरिजन डिप्टी मिनिस्टर्स हैं मगर इतना अवश्य कहूँगा कि जो उन्होंने डिप्टी मिनिस्टर एक बतलाया वह बात उनकी बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : तो दो होंगे।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : दो भी गलत हो सकते हैं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मंत्री महोदय स्वयं इसको बतला दें कि कितने हैं, आखिर इसमें शर्माने की क्या बात है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : आप क्यों सवाल करते हैं ? आपको इस में ज्यादा मजा आता है कि दूसरों के बीच में बिना बात देखल दें। मैं तो उन से बात कर रहा हूँ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाएंट आफ आर्डर है। मैं सदन में एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। कोई प्वाएंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बाँर मुझ सुने ही कैसे कहा जा रहा है कि कोई प्वाएंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है, मुझे सुन तो लिया जाय.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There is no point of order. There cannot be a point of order in the middle of a speech.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Please do not debit this time to his account.

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : जहाँ तक हरिजनों को रिजर्वेशन देने का सवाल है मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछूंगा कि उन्होंने हरिजनों में से कितनों को अपना राजदूत बनाया है ? कितनों को गवर्नर बनाया है और किसानों को बड़ी बड़ी पोस्ट्स जैसे सेक्रेटरीज की जगह दी है ? मुझे याद है कि जब यू० पी० असेम्बली में रिजर्वेशन का सवाल आया तो उस वक़्त उत्तर नहीं मिल रहा था तो उसमें विधान सभा में जितने मेहतर वगैरह थे उन सबको मिलाकर किसी तरह यह आंकड़े पूरे कर दिये गये कि इतनी रिजर्वेंड पोस्ट्स यहाँ पर हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष हरिजन हैं ।

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : अगर आप रियल सेंस में रिजर्वेशन को लाना चाहते हैं और उनकी तरक्की करना चाहते हैं तो यह लिख कर दे दिया जाय करे कि इतनी पोस्ट्स इस डिपार्टमेंट में रखी गई हैं और उनमें इतने हरिजनों की जरूरत है । इस तरह का पब्लिसिटी डिपार्टमेंट होना चाहिये जोकि हरिजनों को बतलाये कि इतनी सीट उनके लिये खुली हुई हैं ।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला रिजर्वेशन के बारे में हुआ है लेकिन अभी उसको सिर्फ ग्रेड तीन और चार पर ही लागू कर रहे हैं । सिर्फ ग्रेड तीन और चार का ही प्रमोशन होगा । क्लास १, क्लास २ और स्पेशल क्लास में इसे क्यों नहीं लागू किया जाता है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है ।

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : अब मेरे चार, पांच मिनट तो बेकार में उस प्वाएंट आफ आर्डर में चले गये । इसलिये मुझे वह तो समय मिलना ही चाहिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : एक, आध मिनट में खत्म कर दें क्योंकि अभी बहुत से लोगों को बोलना बाकी है ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would request that besides the 10 minutes which he has got because he sat here yesterday whatever time is left for the PSP quota may also be given to him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On Demands there is no question of distribution of time according to groups. The hon. Member has taken more than ten minutes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Time has been extended by three or four hours. The total time now is 13 hours. Accordingly, you distribute it among the Opposition and the Congress Party.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On Demands, there is no distribution of time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How do you allocate the time then?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In fact, the Opposition has taken nearly 50 per cent of the time.

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : साइंटिफिक और टेक्निकल पोस्ट्स का पता ही नहीं है । प्री एग्जामिनेशन कोचिंग सेंटर्स हालांकि इलाहाबाद और बगलौर में खोले गये लेकिन तीन वर्ष में ३८ ही लिये गये ।

अभी इस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर लिखा है कि १८ करोड़ रुपया हरिजनों के ऊपर खर्च हो रहा है जबकि हरिजनों की आबादी ६,४३,६४,७८३ है । अगर इसको आप डिवाइड कर दे तो सिर्फ २ रुपया फी हरिजन पड़ता है । साढ़े ६ करोड़ मुसलमानों ने पाकिस्तान बना लिया । रैफ्यूजीज इस देश के अन्दर आये । उनके लिये अलग मंत्रालय बना । उनको घर मिला रोजगार मिला लेकिन साढ़े ६ करोड़ हरिजनों को पूरे पूरे अधिकार इस देश के अन्दर नहीं मिल सके ।

हरिजनों को लेकर कुछ गलतफहमी भी फैली। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में यह गलतफहमी फैल गयी कि हरिजनों की वजह से इस देश को चीन से हारना पड़ा। पंडित नेहरू का कहना है कि जब चीनियों से निबट लेंगे तो फिर हरिजनों से निबटेंगे। इस तरह की गलतफहमी हम लोगों के बारे में फैलाई जाती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह गलतफहमी किस ने फैलाई ?

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : सवर्ण लोगों ने फैलाई है।

पूना ऐक्ट १९३७ में बना। आज उस ऐक्ट को बने २६ साल हो गये। महात्मा गांधी ने अस्पृश्यता को देश के लिये कलंक बताया और उन्होंने इस देश से इसे मिटाने का संकल्प लिया और प्रयास भी किया लेकिन मं पृच्छता चाहता हूं कि क्या अस्पृश्यता इस देश में मिट गई ? इस काम के लिये आप दूसरा मंत्रालय खोलें। कमिशनर आफ शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स विलकुल एक पोस्ट आफिस की तरह है। वह केवल फोरवर्डिंग आफिस का काम करती है।

न्याय पंचायतों को अधिकार दिये जायें। इसी प्रकार पुलिस को भी अधिकार दिये जायें। पुलिस के पास पावर रहने से गांवों में जो अस्पृश्यता फैली रहती है और उन गरीब लोगों को सताया जाता है, उसको वह ठीक तरह से डील कर सकेगी। आज वे गांव में सवर्ण लोगों के बराबर बैठ नहीं सकते और सामाजिक स्थानों में जा नहीं सकते हैं। इसके लिये आवश्यक है कि पुलिस को अधिकार दिये जायें कि वह इस के ऊपर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दे और अस्पृश्यता चाहे किसी भी रूप में विद्यमान हो उसको सख्ती के साथ समाप्त करें। आज जिस

रफ्तार से चला जा रहा है उससे मैं समझता हूं कि इस देश का कल्याण होने वाला नहीं है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं स्वयं गांधी का एक वाक्य पढ़ कर अपने कथन को समाप्त करता हूं। वह यह है :

"It is my constant prayer to the Almighty that this blot of untouchability may be removed in its entirety from Hinduism and that the millions of caste-Hindus may see the Sun of Truth which shines upon us, if we would only remove the scales from our eyes. My life is a dedication to this cause and I shall consider no penance too great for the vindication of the Truth."

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल (यवतमाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मंत्रालय ने जो अपनी रिपोर्ट्स पेश की है "उसमें पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण" का अध्याय है। अनुसूचित क्षेत्र तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति आयोग की जो रिपोर्ट है उसमें आदिवासियों के वर्गीकरण के बारे में लेफ्ट आउट ट्राइब के बारे में कमिशन ने जो सिफारिश की है वह सिफारिश इस मंत्रालय ने अभी तक अमल में नहीं लाई है।

शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का जो अर्थ आज है वह इस तरह का होता है कि जो ट्राइब्स शैड्यूल्ड एरियाज में रहते हैं उनको आदिवासी माना जाता है। जो स्पेसीफाईड एरिया में रहता है वही आदिवासी माना जाता है लेकिन जो ट्राइब्स स्पेसीफाईड एरिया और शैड्यूल्ड एरियाज के बाहर रहते हैं उनको लेफ्ट आउट ट्राइब्स माना जाता है। रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है :—

"Tribals are classified on the basis of the areas inhabited by them as indicated below:—

Tribals residing in Scheduled Areas,

Tribals residing in specified Area, and

[श्री दे० शि० पाटिल]

Tribals residing in the rest of the State."

जैसा कि मैंने अभी बताया है, जो आदिवासी शिड्यूल्ड एरियाज और स्पेसिफाइड एरियाज में रहते हैं, उन को शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स या आदिवासी माना जाता है और जो बाहर रहते हैं, वे आदिवासी नहीं माने जाते हैं। उन को "ग्रदर बैकवर्ड क्लासिज" माना जाता है। इस के बारे में डेवर कमीशन हर एक स्टेट में गया और वहां पर इसके बारे में एनक्वायरी की। महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसे आदिवासी बहुत बड़ी तादाद में रहते हैं, जो आदिवासी नहीं माने जाते हैं। महाराष्ट्र के नागपुर विभाग में छः लाख और मध्य प्रदेश में बारह लाख से ऊपर ऐसे आदिवासी रहते हैं, जो कि आदिवासी नहीं माने जाते हैं। इसका परिणाम यह है कि संविधान में उन के प्रोटेक्शन और कल्याण के सम्बन्ध में जो प्राविजन रखा गया है और उस प्राविजन को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये जो स्कीम्स बनाई जाती हैं, वे उन लोगों पर लागू नहीं होते हैं। इसलिये अब तक उन लोगों का कल्याण नहीं हुआ है।

14 hrs.

जब वह कमीशन महाराष्ट्र में गया, तो महाराष्ट्र स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने इस बारे में अपनी प्रोपोजल उस के सामने रखी। इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :—

"The Maharashtra State Government has proposed the following areas to be included in the list of Scheduled Areas—

मैं उन एरियाज को लिस्ट को समय के अभाव के कारण पढ़ कर नहीं सुनाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, वहां पर ऐसे बहुत से एरियाज हैं और उनकी पापुलेशन छः लाख है। उन्होंने यह रिक्वेस्ट कमीशन के सामने रखी :

They requested that the left out tribals be included in the List of Scheduled areas.

"In Maharashtra about 6 lakhs of Tribals belonging to those very communities or tribes but living in areas outside the Scheduled and specified areas have not been accepted as Scheduled Tribes. This has, it is claimed, placed those members of the same communities in disadvantageous position."

कमीशन ने एनक्वायरी करने के बाद अपनी ओपीनियन इस प्रकार दी :—

"After examining the arguments advanced by the State Governments and non-officials, the question should be considered in the light of the alternative approach suggested in Chapter VIII."

फॉर्मर विन्ध्य प्रदेश और भोपाल के भाग को उस वक्त की मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के द्वारा बनाये गये शिड्यूल्ड एरियाज में शामिल नहीं किया गया था और उन को शिड्यूल्ड एरियाज से सम्बन्धित कांस्टीट्यूशनल आईस के स्कोप से एक्सक्लूड किया गया था। इस रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि :—

"The Madhya Pradesh State Government has proposed the following areas to be included in the Scheduled areas:—

जैसा कि मैंने अभी बताया है, वहां पर बारह-लाख की पापुलेशन आदिवासियों की है। कमीशन ने उस पर अपनी यह ओपीनियन दी

"We suggest that the Central Government should examine the proposals in the light of the criteria suggested by us for declaration of the Scheduled Areas."

इस तरह महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने इन एरियाज को शिड्यूल्ड एरियाज में शामिल करने की प्रार्थना की है। इस के अलावा उन आदिवासियों की जो आर्गनाइजेशन और संस्थाएँ हैं, उन्होंने

भी यह प्रार्थना की है। नासिक में १४ मार्च को जो महाराष्ट्र प्रदेश/आदिवासी कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी, जिस का उद्घाटन श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने किया था, उस में इस तरह का प्रस्ताव पास किया गया था। इस के अलावा और भी बहुत से डेपुटी-मैजिस्ट्रेट आए हैं और लोक सभा के सदस्यों ने भी रिप्रेजेंटेशन दिया है। लेकिन "लेफ्ट आउट ट्राइबल्स" की तरफ मंत्रालय ने ध्यान नहीं दिया है। मैं रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये।

कमीशन ने इस बारे में जांच की है और जांच करने के बाद उस ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी। उस ने अक्टूबर, १९६१ में राष्ट्रपति जी को जो लेटर भेजा, वह इस बात का सबूत है कि आदिवासी की यह मांग न्याय है। मंत्रालय को इस सम्बन्ध में गौर करना चाहिये। कमीशन ने वह लेटर अपनी रिपोर्ट में दिया है और वह इस प्रकार है :—

"There is another class of tribals who, though belonging to the same category, has been excluded because of the territorial test that they remain outside particular areas. We can say with some personal knowledge (उन्होंने 'हीयरसे' नही कहा, उन्होंने 'पर्सनल नालेज' कहा है) that this distinction while valid in law is without much justification in point of fact. But, more than that we have in our mind the case of "left-out" tribes in the Madhya Pradesh areas and in the Nagpur Division of Maharashtra. We have compared the conditions of these tribals and we would like to recommend that their case should be specially examined."

इस लेटर से यह समस्या बहुत स्पष्ट हो जाती है। जब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं

होती है, तब तक आदिवासी लोगों का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है। इस लिये इस तरफ ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

इस तरफ ध्यान देने की इस लिये भी जरूरत है कि आदिवासीयों के दिल में बहुत असंतोष और संशय हैं। वे यह महसूस करते हैं कि कांस्टीट्यूशन में उन के लिये जो प्राविजन रखा गया है, उन को जो संरक्षण दिया गया है और उन के लिये जो स्कीम्स बनाई जाती हैं, आज के कानून के मुताबिक वे लोग उन के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते हैं। जो स्कीम्स आदिवासियों के लिये हैं, "अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासिज" उन से फायदा नहीं उठा सकते हैं। इन लिये वे लोग उन स्कीम्स के लाभ से वंचित रह जाते हैं। वे एक ही क्षेत्र के रहने वाले हैं, उन की जात, रहन सहन का ढंग और धंधा एक है और वे भी ट्राइबल्स हैं, लेकिन चूंकि वे शिड्यूल्ड एरिया से बाहर रहते हैं, इस लिये उन के साथ दूसरी तरह का ट्रीटमेंट किया जाये, मैं इस को योग्य नहीं समझता हूँ। आज-कल जो व्यवस्था है, उस में संविधान के द्वारा दिया गया संरक्षण और प्रोटेक्शन केवल शिड्यूल्ड एरिया के ट्राइबल्स को मिलता है, ऐसा उन का ख्याल हो गया है। उन में असमानता का आभास हो रहा है और उन की यह राय बनती जा रही है कि इस ट्रीटमेंट से वे न्याय से वंचित हो रहे हैं। चूंकि यह प्रावलम बहुत बढ़ रही है, इस लिये मंत्रालय को इस बारे में जल्द से जल्द कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये।

तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में ट्राइबल्स के लिये जो रकम रखी गई है, वह काफी कम है। इस के अलावा हम देखते हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को जी रकम खर्च करने के लिये दी जाती है, उस को वे खर्च नहीं कर पाती हैं। मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट के बारे में यह कहा गया है :

"The State Govt. has not been able to spend more than 39 per

[श्री दे० शि० पाटिल]

cent of the total allocation under the Second Plan."

अगर मेरे पास और टाइम होता, तो मैं आप के सामने कई उदाहरण रख सकता था।

मैं एक बहुत जरूरी बात आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। ये सब स्कीम्ज कलेक्टर के अख्तियार में हैं, लेकिन पंचायती राज कायम होने की वजह से कलेक्टर के पास अब कोई पावर नहीं है। जब तक कलेक्टर के पास पूरे अधिकार नहीं होंगे, तब तक वह इन स्कीम्ज को नहीं चला सकता है। जिला परिषद और पंचायत समिति उस को नहीं मानती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अगर आप मुझे दो मिनट और दें, तो मैं मैसूर-महाराष्ट्र बार्डर इस्पू के बारे में कुछ कह दूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं। अब माननीय सदस्य बठ जायें। श्री शंकर आल्वा।

Shri A. S. Alva (Mangalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I also support the Demands for grants of the Home Ministry.

In the first place, a lot of objection was raised to the working of the Defence of India Act and the Rules made thereunder. Especially our friends of the Communist party were very vociferous in saying that people have been unnecessarily arrested and detained and Shrimati Renu Chakravarty went to the extent of detailing some of the cases of the Members of her party, especially some ladies, educated, who have been detained under the Act and are still under detention. As a matter of fact, after the Act was passed, in a number of States, because a lot of discretion has been given to the States to arrest the suspected persons who are on the point of endangering the security of the State, several arrests have been made, but regular charge-sheets are given to those peo-

ple. The matter is reviewed every now and then, and we know that some of the detainees have also been released. In these cases, the objects of the Defence of India Act itself will be nullified if a regular trial is given, because that will have a lot of hostile propaganda value also. That is the very reason why people are detained without a regular trial. Constantly, their cases are being reviewed. Of course, there might be some instances where some overzealous officers might have given some reports on the basis of which those people might have been detained. But that should not be made the ground for making a general allegation, such as my hon. friend was making by detailing some of the cases and saying that those persons are good persons and they would not commit any prejudicial acts and, therefore, they should not have been detained under the Act. I do not know whether she herself is aware of the grounds on which they were detained, because under the Act, the District Magistrate gets the report and he issues the order and then only the arrests are made. Then, the concerned Government reviews those cases. As such there is no point in saying that the Act is working harshly or that it is directed against her party.

If Government were anxious to make use of all these powers for detaining the communists, straightway the party itself could have been banned and all the members of the party could have been arrested. But, as a matter of fact, it is not directed against any party. Whoever he may be, whether he belongs to the Communist Party or to the Congress Party or to any other party, if he acts prejudicially to the security of the country, he will come within the ambit of the Defence of India Act.

So, all the objections raised against the actual way in which the Act is being enforced have absolutely no substance. Certainly, Government cannot take risks in an emergency of

this type. Even now, we read in the papers that allegations have been made that in Bengal there are a lot of people who are spying on behalf of the Chinese. So, in these circumstances it is necessary, especially in West Bengal and Assam, that Government should be very careful to see that the people who are supposed to endanger the security of the State are put behind the prison bars; and after all, these cases cannot be weighed with golden scales or stand the test of an ordinary criminal trial.

Then, a very wide and sweeping allegation was made in respect of this Ministry so far as the services are concerned. My hon. friend, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, was over-stating the case when he said that the officers had not adapted themselves to the present circumstances and they are still under the colonial rule mentality and they are functioning under rules which were made a century or two centuries ago. Actually, the people who constitute the services are none other than a cross-section of the nation itself. They have got all the good and bad qualities of the nation, and much will depend how the people themselves behave in relation to them. If especially the politicians, public men, etc. want the Government or some of the officers of Government to be corrupt, they will be corrupt. But if there is a vigilant public, if all the members of the public and the politicians etc. keep away from unduly interfering with the Government servants, and if they do not want any favours or any such work to be done by them, then, surely, the Government servants also will be very careful and act properly.

I am not saying thereby that there is no corruption and there is no nepotism or such other similar things of which they have been accused. As regards the prosecutions which have been launched against the Government servants, we find that out of 288 cases, about 82 per cent. ended in convictions. Similarly, in the departmental cases, out of 496 cases, 436 ended in punishment, which gives a

3227 (A) L.S.D.—5

percentage of about 87.9. This only shows that Government are very vigilant and they do not want to book the officers on flimsy grounds, and the cases that are made out give a very good percentage, and Government are acting on evidence. In this connection, it is absolutely necessary to mention that Government cannot shirk their responsibility, and it is up to them to see that as far as possible corruption is reduced. But, as I said in the beginning, it is impossible to eradicate corruption as long as the society itself is not prepared for it.

There is one other thing that I would mention in regard to recruitment to services. We have got a Public Service Commission at the Centre and Public Service Commissions in the States as well. I would submit that the purity of the Commission should be maintained. Recently, in my State of Mysore, there were some appointments to the posts of district judges, where the High Court judges had to make the recommendation and then the State Government would make appointments from them. I am told that a lot of letters have been written to the High Court judges in respect of certain candidates of their own choice. It stands to the credit of the High Court judges that they refused interview to those people who influenced them, and they did not even call them for interview. That speaks very highly of the judiciary. The same thing must be emphasised in the case of the Public Service Commissions also. Whenever any inducement or influence or any such thing is brought to bear in respect of any particular candidate, the rule which says that recommendation in any form would not be tolerated and will disqualify a candidate must be strictly observed; if that is done, that will be an eye-opener to those people who try to tamper with the Public Service Commission.

Then, I would mention one point as far as the Mysore State is concerned, which has been stressed already by my other hon. friends. Mysore State

[Shri A. S. Alva]

comprises portions of former five other States. The services in Mysore today are of different categories, and finalisation of the integration of the services has not been done so far. As a matter of fact, some of the officers have retired, and some who had good chances of promotion could not get promotion, and even now they do not know where they actually stand. So, I submit that this is a matter which must be looked into immediately by the Home Ministry.

Now, I come to another point which I had raised last time also, namely that the Law Commission had recommended that at least one-third of the judges of each High Court should not belong to that particular State. Of course, the Home Minister was pleased to say last time that efforts were being made in this direction and the State Governments had been addressed as regards these recommendations. But it has to be speeded up, so that we may have real integration, and national integration may be pushed through. Therefore, it is necessary that the Home Ministry should also look to the speed with which this wholesome reform is fulfilled.

Finally, I would say a word more about my State and my constituency. I am referring to the Coorg area. When the Arms Act was revised in 1959, it was said that the people of Coorg would be exempted from the Arms Act to have licence to possess fire arms, because formerly the people of Coorg were exempted under the Arms Act and they need not have any licence to possess guns or other fire-arms. But now, the position is different. I have already drawn the attention of the Home Minister to this. Under the notification issued, they have said that people of Coorg race and "Jama" holders also must take out a licence, though, of course, it has been stated that they need not pay any fees if they are already in possession of arms. The Home Minister was pleased to say that exempting them would

be a discrimination and offend Constitution. But I would submit that this matter had even gone to the High Court, and in *Dr. Nanjundeswara versus the State of Coorg*, which has been reported in 1957, *Mysore Law Journal*, at page 26, it has been stated that it was not a discrimination if it is in respect of any class of people, and that those "Jamma" holders or people of the Coorg race could be allowed to have those fire-arms without licence.

I would again appeal to the Home Minister to look into the memorandum which the Coorg people submitted which is even now pending, and give them relief.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कोप्पल) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर दो दिनों से बहस सुन रहा हूँ। इस बहस को कांग्रेस की तरफ से श्री मायूर ने शुरू करते हुए और पी० एस० पी० की तरफ से श्री कामत ने शुरू करते हुए, जो मूल सिद्धांत की चन्द बातें सामने रखी हैं उन को बहुत गौर से देख कर और अमल में ला कर अपना आत्म संशोधन करना है। ट्रेजरी बेंच पर जो लेजिस्लेटर्स बन कर माननीय सदस्य बैठे हैं उन के लिये आत्म संशोधन जरूरी है। इसी दृष्टि से मैंने इस बहस में भाग लेने की जुरंत की। मैं प्यारे लाल जी की लिखी हुई "महात्मा गांधी-लास्ट फेंब" को पढ़ रहा था जिस में महात्मा गांधी जी की हिदायतें दी हुई हैं। प्यारे लाल जी ने उन के जिन विचारों को मुल्क के सामने और दुनिया के सामने रखा है, उन को हम न सिर्फ दिल लगा कर पढ़ें, बल्कि उन को अमल में भी लायें, जिस के लिये हम को बड़ी जद्दोजहद करनी पड़ेगी। महात्मा जी को हम बहुत पूजनीय मानते हैं। हम न सिर्फ उन की फोटो की ही भक्ति करें बल्कि उन के दिल के अन्दर जो तत्व थे उन को जिन्दा रखना भी हमारा बहुत बड़ा फर्ज है। मैं यहां पर रादन का

अधिक समय न लेते हुये सिर्फ उन के विचारों को ही रखना चाहता हूँ ।

यहाँ पर हिन्दी भाषा की चर्चा बहुत होती है । यहाँ पर दक्षिण का श्रीर केन्द्र का उस के प्रति जो रवैया है उस को देखते हुए मैं साफ जाहिर कर देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से हम दक्षिण में जाते हैं तो उस के लिये हमारे दिल में अच्छी ही भावना होती है उसी तरीके से जिस भाषा को महात्मा गांधी हिन्दी या हिन्दुस्तानी कहा करते थे उस के लिये लोगों के दिल में सद्भावना है । जितनी श्रद्धा उन को भारतीय संस्कृति पर है उतनी ही इस भाषा पर है । लेकिन उस का ज्यादा से ज्यादा फैलाव करने में न सिर्फ दक्षिण वाले आड़े आते हैं, न सिर्फ दक्षिण भारत की जनता उस में आड़े आती है, बल्कि मेरा आरोप यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी जो कुछ उस के लिये करना चाहिये था वह उस ने नहीं किया है । अगर आप आंकड़े निकाल कर देखें तो दक्षिण भारत में जो हिन्दी बोलने वाले हैं वह अंग्रेजी बोलने वालों से कई गुने ज्यादा निकलेंगे । आज ही, अंग्रेजी को खत्म करो, मैं ऐसा नहीं कहता, अगर पन्द्रह वर्षों में लोग हिन्दी नहीं सीख सकते तो दस बीस साल और दिये जा सकते हैं, लेकिन अंग्रेजी को हमेशा के लिये कायम रख कर एक ऐनोसिपेट लैंग्वेज बना दिया जाय और भारतीय संस्कृति को ठीक से पनपने न दिया जाय, इस का मैं घोर विरोध करता हूँ ।

मैं यहाँ पर केवल महात्मा जी के शब्दों को पढ़ना चाहता और वे यह हैं :

"Congress Ministers and legislators should set an example in that respect if the complexion of the administration under independence was to be any different from what it was under British rule. If the people did not feel the change, there would be no revolutionary fervour or mass

upsurge and in the absence of spontaneous, enthusiastic co-operation of the masses, they would not be able to solve their problems without the assistance of the British power. For this, they would have to pay a heavy price as they have already found to their cost."

"India would not really be free so long as the people of India were under the domination of foreign culture, foreign language and foreign ways of living. It has made our standard of living needlessly costly and artificial. Not till we have freed ourselves from it shall we be really free."

"After the visitors had left....

यहाँ पर फारेन विजिटर्स की जो बात है उस को मैं छोड़ता हूँ ।

"...the Bihar Ministers came in. Gandhiji unfolded them in this wise his conception of Indian Ministers and Governors in independent India"—

जो कुछ कामतसाहब ने श्रीर श्री मायूर ने आपके सामने रखा है उस का स्वरूप महात्मा जो ने पहले से अर्थात् सन् १९४७ में ही रखा था :

"They should so far as possible use articles of Indian manufacture, use khadi exclusively for themselves and the members of their family and do sacrificial spinning regularly to keep the wheel of non-violence going.

"They should learn both Nagari script and Persian and should abjure the use of English among themselves and use instead their provincial language. Hindustani should be their medium for all official purposes and all their office orders and circulars should

[Shri Shivamoorthy Swamy]

be issued in it so that Hindustani would automatically become the *lingua franca* of India.

"They should be completely free from the taint of untouchability, casteism, discrimination and partiality. A high-placed functionary should be equi-minded as regards his brother, son or an ordinary citizen—be he an artisan or a labourer. Their personal life should be a model of simplicity."

जो उन्होंने सम्मिलितिडी को अन्डरलाइन किया है उस के बारे में मैं इस सदन में बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उस के बिल्कुल खिनाफ आज अमल हो रहा है।

"They should perform body labour for at least one hour daily in the form of spinning, scavenging, growing of food or of vegetables and help the country to make good the food shortage. They should not live in bungalows or own cars. They should live in an unostentatious residence. They might make use of a motor car but sparingly only for special reasons.

"By living in one place or close to one another, Ministers and their families and their staff would come into closer touch with one another. This would ensure better co-ordination among them."

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : महात्मा जी ने एन्जेक्टिसिटी के लिये भी कुछ लिखा है ?

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी : इसी तरीके से उन्होंने और भी बहुत सी हिदायतें दी हैं जिन को मैं छोड़ता हूँ।

इस के बाद आप देखिये कि जब स्टेट्स मर्ज हुई थीं तब कुछ एग्जिमेंट्स हुये थे। उन के बारे में जब मैं कोई सवाल पूछता हूँ तो प्रिविलेज के क्लार्क जो ला कर उन का जवाब नहीं दिया जाता। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री महो-

दय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जरा उन एग्जिमेंट्स को दुबारा रिवाइज करने की जरूरत होगी। मैं यहां पर किसी जम्मे या फॉर्मलिंग के मातहत नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, लेकिन कहना चाहता हूँ कि तकरीबन ७॥ लाख २० अज निजाम साहब के जिम्मे एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के आते हैं, उन के लिये वह प्रिविलेज स्टेट्स माग रहे हैं। इसी तरह से जो मोंडूर की स्टेट है वहां के महाराजा ने आयरल और मंगनीड और जंगलात को इस लिये कब्जे में रखा है कि कहीं कोई आदमी उस में दखल न कर बैठे। लाखों रुपये की कीमत की सोंडूर की सैंडलवुड वहां से काट कर ले जाई जा रही है और रोज स्टेट को उस का नुबसान हो रहा है। इस के बारे में ब्वाइट पेपर को देखने से जाहिर हुआ है कि यह जंगल उन को सिर्फ शिकार के लिये दिया गया था, दरखतों को ले कर स्टेट को नुबसान पहुंचाने के लिये नहीं।

इसके बाद मैं कैपिटल पनिशमेंट के लिये सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक हो सके इसको डैड लेटर बनाकर रखा जाये तो अच्छा होगा। इसका उपयोग केवल बहुत ही संरिक्त बेसेज में किया जाये। ज्यादातर बेसेज में जहां तक हो सके लाइफ इम्प्रीजनमेंट देना काफी होगा।

करप्शन और घूसखोरी को बारे में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। इसको रोकने के लिये एक कर्मांशन बिठाकर संरिक्त एक्शन लेना चाहिये। और अगर करप्शन का अपराध बड़े से बड़े आदमी को, मिनिस्टर तक को, पाया जाए तो उसको सजा दी जानी चाहिये। ऐसा होगा तभी आप करप्शन को कम कर सकेंगे। करप्शन बहुत बढ़ रहा है।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली-करोलबाग) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया। मैं संघ क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इस रिपोर्ट का पैरा ६ दिल्ली के बारे में लिखा

है। इसमें एक पैरा में भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिये कुछ शब्द लिखे हैं। इसमें यह लिखा है कि ७८०० एकड़ जमीन हासिल की गयी और उसमें लिये दस करोड़ रुपये मुआविजा दिया गया। इसमें बताया गया है कि यह जमीन जो इनकम वालों के लिये ली गयी है। इस पर जो दस करोड़ रुपये खर्च किया गया, उसका हिस्सा लगाया जाये तो पता चलेगा कि सरकार को यह जमीन दो रु० और ६८ नये पैसे प्रति वर्ग गज पड़े। कहा जाता है कि इसके विकास के लिये, सड़क के लिये, पार्क के लिये, जिन्दगी के अन्य जरूरतों के लिये जैसे अस्पताल आदि के लिये ६० प्रतिशत भाग छोड़ दिया जायेगा। यानी ४० प्रतिशत भूमि के वास्ते जो कि रिहाइश के लिये रखी जायगी, ६० प्रतिशत भूमि को छोड़ा जायेगा। हम यह भी समझ लें तब भी हम जमीन का दाम ७ रुपये प्रति वर्ग गज पड़ना है। अगर इसके लिये ७ रुपये प्रति गज विकास का खर्चा आ जाये तो इसका दाम १४ रुपये प्रति वर्ग गज हो जायेगा। अगर मैं मंत्री महोदय को सूचित करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जमीन जो ८० गज के प्लॉट बना कर ली इनकम वालों को दी गयी है, उसका मूल्य २५ रुपये प्रति वर्ग गज के हिसाब से लिया गया है। किसे हिस्सा से इसका इतना दाम नहीं आता।

जब हम यह जमीन सरकार ने ली थी तो कहा था कि हम इसलिये इसे ले रहे हैं कि जो कालोनाइजर हैं वे ज्यादा मुनाफा लेते हैं और लोगों को लूटते हैं। यह ठीक था। वे जमीन खरीदते थे, उसको ज्यादा कीमत पर बेचते थे। यह सरकार का कदम तो ठीक है कि उन्होंने इस काम को अपने हाथ में लिया। जो इनकम वाले यह आशा करते थे कि जो जमीन सरकार डेवलप कर रही है वह उनको १४ या १५ रुपये गज के हिसाब से दी जायेगी, जब कि कालोनाइजर १४ से बीस रुपये तक के दाम ले लेते थे। लेकिन वह आशा पूरी नहीं हुई। इस होउस में प्रकृति काल में श्री हजारा

नर्विस जी ने कहा था कि ६०० रुपये गज तक जमीन यहाँ बिकी है। जो सम्पन्न लोग हैं उन्होंने उसको लिया होगा और वह ऐसी जगह होगी जहाँ उसका इतना मूल्य लग सकता था। लेकिन जो जमीन शहर से सात सात और आठ आठ मील दूर है, उसका विकास हो रहा है। और वह लोगों को अगर २५ रुपये से ३५ रुपये गज के हिसाब से दी गयी तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना कि क्या यह जो इनकम वालों के लिये भार स्वरूप नहीं होगी। इसको सरकार को देखना चाहिये, सोचना चाहिये और इसके ऊपर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

इस में आगे चल कर दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में यह लिखा है कि जामुना के अन्दर बाढ़ आती है। दस ग्यारह वर्ष से प्रति वर्ष बाढ़ आती है। यहाँ बारिश हो या न हो पर बाढ़ का आना अवश्यम्भावी हो गया है। पंजाब का पानी दिल्ली में आ जाता है, उसकी निकासी का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है। जहाँ तक नजफ गढ़ शील और नजफ गढ़ नाले का सवाल है, इस होउस में कई बार उसकी चर्चा आ चुकी है। उसके लिये रुपये सैंक्शन हो चुका है कि लेकिन उसमें देरी होती जाती है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से विनम्र शब्दों में निवेदन करूँगा कि उस और ध्यान दिया जाये और उसको शीघ्रताशीघ्र पूरा किया जाये।

दिल्ली में राजनीतिक पंडितों के लिये एक कमेटी बनाई हुई है। वह कमेटी पहले तो उनको अनुदान देती थी। लेकिन अब अनुदान बन्द कर दिये गये हैं। अब उनको कर्जा दिया जाता है जिससे कि वे किसी धन्धे में लग सकें। पिछले छः महीनों में उस कमेटी ने यह तै कर दिया है कि प्रभु को कितना कर्जा दिया जाये, लेकिन आज तक गृह-मंत्रालय से दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को, वह रुपया नहीं पहुँचा है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। भारत देश की राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी है, वह सब

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

तक आयेगी इसके बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहता। किन्तु दिल्ली की तो भाषा ही हिन्दी है और रही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के अन्दर दो हमारे सलाहकार हैं, उनमें एक सलाहकार हिन्दी लाना चाहते पर दूसरे नहीं लाना चाहते अब केन्द्रीय सरकार के कहने से कुछ सर-कुलर निकले हैं और मैंने सुना है कि उत्तर प्रदेश से एक अवर सचिव भी वहां नियुक्त किये गये हैं कि हिन्दी को लाया जाये। किन्तु जो उनसे बड़े अधिकारी हैं वे नहीं चाहते कि हिन्दी को लाया जाये। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि दिल्ली की भाषा हिन्दी है, दिल्ली के लोग हिन्दी बोलते हैं, और हिन्दी को पसन्द करते हैं। तो फिर कोई बजह नहीं है कि दिल्ली के एक ग्रामीण को अंग्रेजी में पत्र भेजा जाये, या उसको अंग्रेजी में फार्म भरवाना पड़े और उसके लिये उसको पैसा देना पड़े। तो मेरा यह आपसे विनम्र निवेदन है कि दिल्ली में हिन्दी होनी चाहिये।

दिल्ली के अनुसूचित जाति वालों के सम्बन्ध में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि जिनको मैट्रिक से आगे पढ़ने के लिये छात्र-वृत्तियां मिलनी हैं उनको वे आज तक नहीं मिली हैं। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारे भूतपूर्व गृह-मंत्री स्वर्गीय पंडित गो-विंद बल्लभ पन्त के नाम से एक इंजीनियरिंग कालिज खुला है। उसको बने दो साल हो गये। उसमें जो अनुसूचित जाति के छात्र हैं उनको आज तक छात्रवृत्ति नहीं मिली। पहले तो यह कहा गया कि इसका विधान तैयार नहीं हुआ है। जब विधान तैयार हो गया तो कहा गया कि अर्थात् फार्म तैयार नहीं हुये हैं। जब फार्म भी तैयार हो गये तो कहा गया कि यह तो समय के बाद आये हैं, इस लिये पैसा नहीं दिया जा सकता। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इसको आप देखें।

व्यवसाय और उद्योग में अनुसूचित जाति के लोग बहुत पिछड़े हुये हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरफ भी आप ध्यान दें।

रिपोर्ट के अन्दर एक बात और कही गयी है कि दिल्ली के लिये नया प्रशासनिक ढांचा बनाया जायेगा। मेरा तो समय हो गया मैं इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या कहूं। मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी इसको देखेंगे। लेकिन वह इतना जरूर देख लें कि आज-कल दिल्ली की जनता की अनुविधायें दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ रही हैं। एक तरफ कारपोरेशन है, एक तरफ दिल्ली प्रशासन है और उन के बीच में दिल्ली के देहात पैसे जा रहे हैं। वहां पर न तो डेवलपमेंट का कोई काम होता है और न कोई दूसरा काम होता है। इस बात को वह जरूर ध्यान में रखें।

एक शब्द और कह कर मैं बैठ जाऊंगा। यहां पर अमलेदार लोग रहते हैं। उन्होंने जमीन किराये पर ली हुई है और उस पर खुद मकान बनाये हुये हैं। लेकिन आज-कल उन की बहुत बेदखलियां हो रही हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी कृपा कर के कोई ऐसा कानून लायें, जिस से उन की बेदखलियां रुक सकें और उन गरीबों को राहत पहुंच सके।

नजफगढ़ एरिया में दो दो कमरे के जो मकान बनाए गये हैं, उस के लिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं। लेकिन जैसे भोजन बहुत स्वादिष्ट बनाया जाये और उसमें नमक ज्यादा डाल दिया जाये, तो वह खराब हो जाता है, वही हालत इन मकानों की है। वहां पर पानी मरा रहता है और टंकियां चूटी हैं। इस का परिणाम यह है कि वहां के लोग दुआयें देने के बजाये बददुआयें दे रहे हैं।

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा (कोटा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय सरकार हिन्दी को आज

राष्ट्र भाषा के रूप में न ला कर उस की तिथि को आगे बढ़ाना चाहता है और सब से पहले में उसका विरोध करता हूँ। शास्त्री जो ने वर्धा और कई अन्य जगहों पर भाषणों में कहा है कि हम अंग्रेजी को सहभाषा बनायेंगे और वह सब प्रांतों के लिये समान रूप से होगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन राज्यों ने हिन्दी में अपना काम-काज करना शुरू कर दिया है, उन का क्या होगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में विधेयक बनाते समय इन सारी बातों का ध्यान रखा जाये।

हमारे विरोधी कहते हैं कि हिन्दी को ठूसा जा रहा है। यह कितने अफसोस और दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हम को आजाद हुए आज पन्द्रह साल हो गये, लेकिन इन पन्द्रह सालों में हम ने अपनी गलती को महसूस नहीं किया, हिन्दी को राजभाषा नहीं बनाया और हिन्दी को नहीं संखा। बल्कि आज यह कहा जा रहा है कि हिन्दी ठूसा जा रही है। यह नहीं कहा जाता है कि हिन्दी के बजाये अंग्रेजी ठूसी जा रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक अंग्रेजी यहां पर लागू रहेगी, तब तक पिछड़ी जातियों के लोगों का उद्धार नहीं होगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी और दूसरे मंत्रियों से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि चुनाव के दिनों में गांवों में चुनाव प्रचार क्या उन्होंने अंग्रेजी में किया था। वह समय दूर नहीं है। चार साल के बाद वह फिर आने वाला है। उस समय हम बतायेंगे कि वे अंग्रेजी में भाषण करते हैं या हिन्दी में। आज हिन्दी को पीछे रख कर पिछड़े वर्गों पर कुठाराघात किया जा रहा है। इस देश के गांवों की गरीब जनता अंग्रेजी नहीं जानती। एक हजार से ऊपर तनख्वाह पाने वाले कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोगों के इशारे पर आज अंग्रेजी को सहभाषा बनाया जा रहा है और हिन्दी के साथ अन्याय किया जा रहा है।

अंग्रेजों ने जब हिन्दुस्तान पर अपना काबू किये, तो उस समय अंग्रेजी

को इस देश में चलाया था। वे समझते थे कि हिन्दुस्तानी तो निर्बुद्धि और गंवार आदमी हैं और अपनी भाषा में हम इन को पागल बना सकते हैं। उन को गये हुए पन्द्रह साल हो गये, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय से यह भी नहीं हो सका कि वह अंग्रेजी के काले पर्दे को हटा दें। मैं जानता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी और दिल्ली के पार्लियामेंट हाउस के अहाते में स्थापित मूर्तियां तब तक नहीं हटेंगी, जब तक हम विदेशी कर्ज से मुक्त नहीं हो जायेंगे। क्यों हमें डर है कि अगर हम अंग्रेजी को या इन मूर्तियों को हटा देंगे, तो किसी दूसरे देश से विरोध-यंत्र आने पर उस का क्या जवाब देंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम ने विदेशों से कर्जा लिया था, तो इस शर्त पर नहीं लिया था।

संसार के हर एक राष्ट्र की अपनी एक भाषा होती है, जिस में उस का सब काम-काज होता है। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ समय पहले विज्ञान भवन में डाक्टरों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था। मैं वहां पर आए हुए एक रूसी डाक्टर के पास एक बच्चे की आंख दिखाने के लिए गया। लेकिन वह डाक्टर हमारी अंग्रेजी भाषा को नहीं समझ सका। मैं ने यहां के एक डाक्टर से सहायता ली और उन्होंने उस रूसी डाक्टर को उस की भाषा में समझाया। मुझे अफसोस हुआ कि हम हिन्दुस्तान में अपनी राष्ट्र-भाषा को आगे नहीं बढ़ा सके, लेकिन वह रूसी डाक्टर अपनी भाषा का इतना आदर करता है और सब काम उसी में करता है। हिन्दुस्तान में एक विधान, एक जुबान और एक निशान होना चाहिए, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान का यह दुर्भाग्य है कि ऐसा नहीं होता है। हर एक मुल्क में ऐसा होता आया है।

अब मैं शिङ्गलूड कास्टम के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे कांग्रेसी नेता हम भरते हैं कि हम ने शिङ्गलूड कास्टम की उन्नति कर दी है। वे गांवों में जा कर देखें कि

[श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा]

उन की क्या हालत है। जनवरों की हालत तो बेहतर है, लेकिन गांवों में शिङ्गुल्ड कास्ट्स की हालत इतनी खराब है कि आप देख नहीं सकते।

स्वच्छता दिवस के अवसर पर कोटा, राजस्थान में कुछ नेता, सरकारी अफसर और सरकारी कर्मचारी हरिजनों के घर-बार और भूकान देखने के लिए गए। स्वच्छता-दिवस पर ऐसा होता है। उन्होंने जल-पान का आयोजन किया। तब उन में से किसी नेता ने कहा कि मुझे चाय पीने से खट्टी डकार आती है और किसी ने कहा कि मैं ने तो पान खाना छोड़ दिया है। इस तरह जो कट्टर नेता कहलाते थे, उन्होंने ने भी उस जल-पान को ग्रहण नहीं किया। मैं उन भटनागर साहब को धन्यवाद देता हूं, जो आर्य समाजी हैं, जिन्होंने पान न खाते हुए भी सब से पहले पान खाया। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं पान नहीं खाता हूं, लेकिन इस समय मुझे पान खाना पड़ेगा।

इस के बाद मैं थोड़ा सा कम्यूनिस्टों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। अभी लखनऊ में अखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषद् की तरफ से एक प्रदर्शनी हुई थी। उस में कुछ पोस्टर लगाए गए थे। हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट भाइयों ने उस काटना उड़ाता और जन संघ की बहुत बुराई की और कहा कि इस में जन संघ का हाथ है। वह पोस्टर मैं आप को दिखा देता हूं। यह पोस्टर है। देखिए, इस में नेहरू जी का क्या अभिमान है? इस में दिखाया गया है कि नेहरू जी ने चीनियों को तिब्बत में आने का रास्ता दिया। यह बिल्कुल ठीक बात है। उन्होंने वहां पर सड़कें बनाई थीं, क्या इन को इस का पता नहीं था? उन्होंने वहां फौजें इकट्ठी कीं, क्या इन को इस का पता नहीं था। सब कुछ पता था। यह सब कुछ जानते हुए भी उन्होंने उन को आने का मौका दिया।

जब कम्यूनिस्ट चीन ने हिन्दुस्तान पर

आक्रमण किया, तो हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट भाइयों ने प्रधान मंत्री के सामने यह प्रस्ताव रखा कि हम इंडियन कम्यूनिस्ट हैं। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री शंकर भगवान् की तरह बहुत सीधे-सादे हैं। वह उस प्रस्ताव पर मोहित हो गए और उन्होंने उस को मान्यता दी। आप आज पश्चिमी बंगाल की हालत देखिए। वहां के वित्त मंत्री ने जो कहा है, उस से स्पष्ट नज़र आता है कि हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट भाई कितने देशभक्त हैं। बम्बई में भी उन की गतिविधियां इस तरह से चल रही हैं कि हम को उन की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

चीन के आक्रमण का मुकाबला करने के लिए हवाई हमले से बचाव के लिए दिल्ली में खाइयां वगैरह खोदी गई थीं। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने उन का मजाक उड़ाया और कहा कि यह कुछ नहीं है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि चीन के इस रुख को देखते हुए हिन्दुस्तान के बचाव के लिए उचित कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अब माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण समाप्त करें।

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : मैं एक दोहा कह कर समाप्त करना हूं।

जल उठा चीन देख हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी को,
भरवा दिये उसने लाखों नैनिक बच्चे कम
आवादी को।

यह हिम्मत है हिन्दुस्तान की, पीछे हट कर आगे
बढ़ना,

नेहरू-नीति नहीं सिखाती आगे हो कर के लड़ना।
खेल कबड्डी का मिथलाना पीछे हट कर आगे
बढ़ना,

सम्भल सम्भल कर दाव बचा कर दुश्मन
को नीचे धरना।

वाल बिस्वा "माई-माई" का हिन्दुस्तान में
आया था।

भूल गया कुछ दिन पहले जापान ने मज।
 चखाया था ।
 सम्बल गए हैं हम भी अब मूहंतोड़ जवाब दे देंगे
 अगर किया दोबारा हमला, तो दांत खट्टे कर देंगे।
 यह चाल है उस की अब पाकिस्तान की आग
 करने की
 चीनी बूहा तब निकलता है, जब आती है
 मरने की
 मैं नम्र निवेदन करता हूँ अगर चीन में लड़ना है
 फूट न होन दो घर में, दुश्मन के अगर भुस भरता है।
 एक सूत्र में बड़े रहे, हम को न तनिक पिछड़ना है,
 देशभक्ति की भावना सब के दिल में भरना है ।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (अमरेली)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय डिफेंस आफ इंडिया एक्ट
 के बारे में जो बात कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की ओर
 से कही गई है, सब से पहले मैं उनका ही
 जवाब देना चाहती हूँ । चीनी आक्रमण के
 बाद, एमरजेंसी डिक्लेयर होने के बाद हमारे
 देश में जो हालत पड़ा हुई, उसका मुकाबला
 करने के लिए हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने अगर कुछ
 कार्रवाई की, तो कोई बुरा नहीं किया और मैं
 अपनी गवर्नमेंट को उसके लिए धन्यवाद
 देती हूँ । मैं कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को टाट दिलाना
 चाहती हूँ कि जो भी कम्युनिस्टों की गिरफ्तारी
 किया गया है और जिस के बारे में वे कम्प्लेन
 कर रहे हैं उसका मुकाबला अगर करल में जो
 कुछ हुआ था जिस अक्ट कम्युनिस्टों का वहां
 शासन था, उससे किया जाए, तो पता चलेगा
 कि कृत्रिम आज नहीं हुआ है । जब कैरल में
 उनका राज था और जब यह डिफेंस आफ
 इंडिया एक्ट था ही नहीं, तब उन्होंने कैसे रूल
 किया था ।

श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती कंसा किया था ।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : इसकी सारा देश
 जानता है, यह सदन जानता है कि कैसे रूल
 था । इत वाज सिम्पली ए रेन आफ टैटर ।

श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती : प्रिवेटिव डिटेंशन
 कभी यूज नहीं किया था हम लोगों ने ।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : क्या कुछ वहां
 नहीं हुआ था । इतना कुछ होने के बाद भी जब
 आप कम्प्लेंट करती हैं, तो आश्चर्य होता है।
 यह बात साफ हो चुकी है कि जब उनका वहां
 रर रूल था तो कितने ही कांग्रेसियों को बण्ट
 पहुंचाया गया, कितनों ही को मर्डर कर दिया
 गया और कितनों ही की आने खतरे में थी ।
 इन सब बातों का सारा देश और यह सदन
 भी अच्छी तरह से जानता है ! यही कारण थे
 जिन की वजह से उनका राज वहां खत्म हुआ ।
 यह सब कुछ देख चुकने के बाद भी ऐसी बेसी
 बात अगर यहां पर की जाती है और इस तरह
 के विचार गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ प्रकट किये
 जाते हैं, तो मैं कहूंगी कि गवर्नमेंट के साथ वह
 अन्याय कर रहे हैं ।

यहां पर लेबरज की बात भी की गई है
 और कहा गया है कि उन्होंने इतना प्रोडक्शन
 को बढ़ाया है, इतना पैसा डोनेट किया है, इतना
 बन्दा इक्टडा किया है । मैं कहूंगी कि लेबरज
 में से ज्यादा तर लोग इंटक के साथ है । यह बात
 भी साफ हो जानी चाहिये । पार्टी तो रोजनेबल
 बात कहती है ! मगर मेरी समझ में नहीं आता
 है कि क्यों आप इस पर आन्जक्टिवली सोचते
 नहीं हैं ! मैं समझती हूँ कि जिन छोटी छोटी
 बातों को ले करके कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों ने इस
 सदन का समय लिया है, वह उचित नहीं था ।

यह भी कहा जाता है कि कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट
 ने ऐसा किया है, वैसा किया है, इतने टेक्स
 लगा दिये हैं । पता नहीं और दूसरी पार्टी की
 गवर्नमेंट होती, अगर हमारे रंगा साहब की
 पार्टी की गवर्नमेंट होती, जनसंघी भाइयों की
 गवर्नमेंट होती, जो कि बहुत बड़ी बड़ी बातें
 करते हैं तो हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई क्या करते ।
 लेकिन अगर दूसरी पार्टी की हुमत होती तो
 हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों का प्रहर-प्राउंट जाना
 पड़ता, यह बात भी पक्की है । मैं अपने
 कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों से कहना चाहती हूँ कि वे
 अपने रवैये पर फिर से गौर करें और इस तरह
 की बातें कहना छोड़ दें ।

[श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह]

यह बात तो योंही मैंने कह दी। जिस बात को खास तौर पर मैं कहने के लिए खड़ी हुई थी, उस पर अब मैं आती हूँ। जो मेरा मन परपत्र था, मैं स्कैजेंज की हालत आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूँ। आज स्पेस का युग है, चन्द्रमा तक लोगों के जाने की बात है ऐसे जमाने में सिर पर नाइट सायल उठाने का जो सिस्टम है, वह हमारे यहां से अभी तक नहीं मिटा है। दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उसके लिए कुछ रकम रखी गई थी। जो रिपोर्ट यहां पेश की गई है वह दो बरस पुरानी है। उस में जो कुछ कहा गया है उससे पता चलता है कि उस धनराशि का पूरा उपयोग नहीं हुआ है। तीसरी योजना में इसके लिए जो पैसा रखा है, उसका अभी तक कितना उपयोग हुआ है, उसका भी हमें कुछ पता नहीं है क्योंकि उसके आंकड़े नहीं दिये गये हैं मैंने चाहती हूँ कि जो भी रकम रखी जाए, उसका पूरे तौर से खर्च करने की कोशिश की जाए। डेमोक्रेसी में ह्यूमन डिगनिटी बहुत जरूरी होती है और आदमी की पूरी पूरी प्रतिष्ठा होनी चाहिये। जब हम किसी इंसान को अपने सिर पर मैला ले कर चलते देखते हैं तो हमारे दिलों में बहुत ज्यादा दर्द होता है और वह नजारा हम से देखा नहीं जाता है। ऐसी कौन सी चीज है जो मिट नहीं सकती है। हमने यह तय किया है कि तीसरे प्लान के दौरान में हम इसको खत्म कर देंगे। लेकिन जिस गति से हम चल रहे हैं, इसी गति से चलते रहे तो तीसरी योजना में भी यह काम पूरा नहीं होने वाला है। इसके लिए ज्यादा कोशिश होनी चाहिये और पैसा भी ज्यादा खर्च किया जाना चाहिये। जो योजनाएं बनती हैं वह परसेंटेज के बेसिस पर चलती हैं और आप चाहते हैं कि कुछ पैसा लॉक अप्रॉपिरेटीड दें, म्यूनिसिपलिटीड दें, खर्च करे। उनके पास इतना पैसा होता नहीं है। साथ ही उन में इतना उत्साह भी नहीं होता है। इस कारण से काम नहीं बनता है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि इस बारे में फिर से सांचा जाए और इस प्रथा को जल्द खत्म किया जाए।

अब मैं ला एंड आर्डर के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ। हमारे देश में ला एंड आर्डर का स्थिति दिन-प्रति-दिन गिरता जा रहा है। एक उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूँ। इमारेल ट्रेफिक इन बिमेन यहां पर बढ़ रहा है। जितना इसको मिटाने का कोशिश का जाता है, उससे भी आगे यह बढ़ रहा है और कहीं कहीं तो उस में पुलिस आफसर भी शामिल हो जाते हैं जिस की वजह से उसको खत्म करना बहुत मुश्किल हो जाता है। देहाता एरियाज में, रूरल एरियाज में लोगों का सिक्योरिटी का आजकल क्या हाल है, इसको भी आप देखें। लोगों को कानून का जो प्रभाव था वह डर खत्म हो गया है, ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि जो अनडिजायरेबल एलीमेंट्स हैं, वे मिर उठा रहे हैं। उनको काबू में करने का कोई न कोई तरिका अवश्य सांचा जाना चाहिये। अगर डेमोक्रेसी में लोगों के दिमागों में ऐसी भावना आ जाए कि कानून से कुछ नहीं हो सकता है और वे निराश हो कर बैठ जायें, तो यह खतरनाक बात बन सकती है। जितने क्राइम्ज होते हैं, वे सब के सब रजिस्टर भी नहीं होते हैं और कोर्ट में जाने से लोग डरते भी हैं। वहां पर जो बरेसारी होती है, उसको बे मोल लेना नहीं चाहते हैं। यह सवाल बहुत बड़ा है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि इसको हल करने का कोई न कोई रास्ता अवश्य निकाला जाना चाहिये। हमारी जनता अनपढ़ है, उसको पूरा नालेज नहीं है, उसको पता नहीं है कि किसी चीज को कैसे करना चाहिये। जैसी भी यह जनता है, उसको आप को नजर में रखना होगा और उसको देख करके ही कानून बनने चाहिये और उन पर अमल होना चाहिये, उनका इम्प्लेमेंटेशन होना चाहिये।

अब मैं प्रोहिबिशन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ। जब भी टैक्सों की बात आती है तो कहा जाता है कि प्रोहिबिशन को खत्म कर दो। मैं कहती हूँ अगर इसको खत्म कर दिया गया तो हमारे देश का मारल आज से भी कहीं नीचे

चला जाएगा। हम हमेशा कहते हैं कि हम को अपना स्तर ऊंचा उठाना है, तब वह कैसे हो सकता है। जिन्होंने देहाता एरियाज में श्री लेबरज में काम किया है, वे कहते हैं कि इस प्रोहिबिशन से उनको बहुत फायदा पहुंचा है और उसको देखते हुए इस पालिसी को और आगे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये और देश में कम्प्लेंट प्रोहिबिशन लागू होनी चाहिये। अब मैं कनवर्जज के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। जो मिशनरीज या मिशन हिन्दुस्तान आए हैं, उन्होंने जितने भी सेवा के कार्य किए हैं, उन सब के लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद दिये बिना नहीं रह सकता हूँ और उन सब के लिए मैं उनका शुक्रिया अदा करती हूँ। लेकिन उनका जो आव्रजैकट है वह बहुत ही आव्रजैकशनेबल है। वे गरीब लोगों के बाच जा कर ट्राइबल लोगों के बाच जा कर उनके लिए शालायें खोलते हैं, अस्पताल खोलते हैं और साथ साथ उनका कनवर्शन भी करते हैं, और ये वारदातें दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही हैं। इसकी कितनी इंटेसिटी है, इसके बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। जब यहां पर नागालैंड बनाने का बिल आया था तब इस सदन के ज्यादातर माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा था कि लैंड शब्द को हटा दिया जाना चाहिये और उसके स्थान पर भूमि या प्रदेश शब्द रखा जाना चाहिये। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने उस वक्त कहा था कि वे लॉग लैंड शब्द रखने के बहुत आप्रही हैं। उसका मतलब क्या था? उसका मतलब यह है कि वे हमारी लैंग्वेज को, अपनी कल्चर को, अपनी सिविलाइजेशन को मिटाने की कोशिश में हैं। इस तरह की जो कोशिशें मिशनरीज की तरफ से होती हैं इन पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

कुर्रप्शन का बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने जिक्र किया है। उन्होंने बहुत जोरों से इसका जिक्र किया है। किस तरह से यह हट सकती है, वह उन्होंने नहीं बताया है। मैं इस से उनके साथ सहमत हूँ कि हमारे देश में जो कानूनी बातें चलती हैं, उन से लोगों को बहुत परेशानी

होती है और उसकी वजह से कुर्रप्शन बढ़ती है। उसका सामना करना सामान्य लोगों के लिए बहुत मुश्किल होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में एक कमेटी या कमिशन बनाया जाए। वह इस बारे में सोचे और ऐसा कानून बनाये, ऐसा कोई प्रोसाजर रखे, जिस में गरीब जनता को फायदा हो।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I understand my responsibility in intervening in the debate to be of a two-fold character: first of all, to give an account of the Home Ministry's administration of that part of the Government which was committed to their charge, and secondly, if possible, to answer criticism and to allay apprehensions which may have been expressed in the House. As regards the first part, we have brought out a slim volume of what has been done during the last year, and it was only yesterday that one whose name I am not in a position to disclose but who is a very high authority on parliamentary affairs, complimented the Home Minister and the Home Ministry on bringing out a report which is only factual. But facts are sacred; comment is free. So far as the Home Ministry is concerned, it believes in giving a factual, objective account of what has been done leaving everyone to draw such inference as he pleases to draw.

15 hrs.

In the first part of my submission to the House, I would try to supplement the facts which have been stated in the annual report by certain fuller details. In stating all the facts, both in personal life and as a political responsibility, I would say that whoever states the facts must follow the directions which Cromwell gave to his painter; that he must give the true picture, containing imperfections, blemishes, wants and all so that nothing will be hidden and nothing will be extenuated.

[Shri Hajarnavis]

The first thing I would mention to the House is that the census of 1931 which was a gigantic and stupendous operation was completed this year. As we are aware, it consisted of eliciting information about more than 440 million individuals. If we have to undertake any planning, mobilise our resources and mobilise our manpower, whether it is for planning or for the purpose of defence, it would be necessary to have accurate and full data. That has been achieved and learning from the experience which we had gathered in the previous census and also taking into account our requirements for the purpose of planning, we have undertaken to do some things this time: the first thing we tried to do was to bring uniformity to bear upon all the operations all over the country. Secondly, we undertook 11 schemes. What we did was to collect and process vital statistics, present them and modify the administrative machinery for this purpose. Four of these schemes have already been implemented and seven are being considered.

Then we have also undertaken annual sample surveys of the population in order to determine how far and in what manner we can obtain fuller and more reliable details. I take this opportunity to extend and express my profound gratitude to all the authorities and all the persons who co-operated with the Government in performing this very essential and useful task.

After ascertaining the manpower, comes the question of the mobilisation of manpower. For this purpose, in the Home Ministry we have a directorate. This responsibility was entrusted to it in 1956. It is called the directorate of manpower. After the emergency, the work of this directorate assumed very great importance. What we have done during the last three years is to maintain the scientific pool. This scientific pool is administered by the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research. We started

with a quota of 100 persons to be maintained on the roll of the scientific pool. That has now been increased to 500. Each person, as soon as he enters the scientific pool, is entitled to a minimum payment of Rs. 400 a month, which is increased if the qualifications so require. We have set up another institution with the help of the Ford Foundation, and that is called the Institute of Applied Manpower Research. At present it is housed in the campus of the Institute of Public Administration, but we are constructing a small building in the compound of the Institute at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs. I express my gratitude to the Ford Foundation who have also agreed to pay half the non-recurring expenditure which will amount to Rs. 5 lakhs per year. The House will be glad to know that we have completed one project of inestimable value. The name of that project is Population, working force and education in India and Mainland China—a comparative study. I need not dilate upon how important would be such a study.

Then we have further projects in hand. One is, Fact Book on Manpower. Another is, the Economic Development of India and Mainland China, which is a companion volume to the first one. Then there is the Requirement of Technical Manpower of State Governments; classification of technical personnel etc. There are further projects, and I would not take the time of the House.

Another important task that we undertook, that is, the directorate, was to obtain the information relating to the availability of technical personnel. All countries at this time, especially the backward or undeveloped countries are in short supply so far as technical personnel are concerned. The first is engineering personnel and the other is the medical personnel. For this purpose we have appointed a committee under the presidentship of Professor Thacker, who is a member of the Planning Commission and who was Secretary of the Ministry of Sci-

entific Research and who is one of our distinguished scientists. As a result of the deliberations of the committee, it has been decided to request, if possible, universities and academic authorities to reduce the period of passing out of the engineering graduates from five years to a lesser period. This is to be achieved by students forgoing the vacations and receiving additional instruction. Similarly, so far as the medical personnel are concerned it is decided to reduce, if possible, the duration of the course from five and a half years to four and a half years by omitting the internship period; and together with this, it is also decided, if possible, to increase the number to 200 in established colleges.

What is no less important—perhaps more important still—is the training of auxiliary nurses. With the co-operation of the Ministry of Health we have decided, if possible, to train 10,000 of the auxiliary nurses. That is the account of the manpower directorate.

I am sorry Shri Ranga who made certain observations and expressed concern about the Union territories—what he called discriminatory treatment received by Delhi—is not here now. Had he been here, I would certainly have begun by sending an arrow or two in the direction of his feet so as to pay my homage to the venerable Acharya. But unfortunately he is not here. But I will merely state the facts. I will first recapitulate what he said yesterday. He said that Delhi was allocated much larger sums than the other Union territories. If you go by the figures it is quite true, but they must be read in conjunction with the other figures. I will read out the figures of the receipt and expenditure of each of the Union territories. I will omit the fractions and give the figures. For Delhi in 1961-62 the receipts were Rs. 1607 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 2827 lakhs. In 1962-63, the receipts were Rs. 1422 lakhs and expenditure was Rs. 3664 lakhs, i.e. about two and a half times. In 1963-64, the budget estimates are, the re-

ceipts will be Rs. 1425 lakhs and the expenditure will be Rs. 3506. It works out to 231 per cent. The expenditure is 231 per cent compared to the receipts.

Then we come to Himachal Pradesh, about which particularly the Acharya expressed concern. In 1961-62, the receipts were Rs. 364 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 2047 lakhs, i.e. about 6 times or more than 600 per cent. In 1962-63, the receipts were Rs. 501 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 2066 lakhs, i.e. about 400 per cent. During the year 1963-64, the budget estimates are, the receipts will be Rs. 526 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 2088 lakhs, which works out to 396 per cent. Similarly in the case of Laccadive and Minicoy Islands it is 7233 per cent, Andaman and Nicobar Islands 352 per cent, Tripura 2027 per cent, Manipur 896 per cent and Delhi 231 per cent. In Delhi, which has the responsibilities of the capital of a nation and, shall I say, the advantages also, the percentage of expenditure is only 231, which is the lowest, so far as the Union Territories are concerned.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): That will give the others a handle; they will say that the percentage for Delhi is the lowest.

Shri Hajarnavis: Facts are sacred.

As regards Himachal Pradesh, I have already given the third Plan allotment. There was a package programme launched in Mandi District in collaboration with the West German Government for intensification of agricultural production and improvement of animal breeds. An agricultural college also started functioning in July 1962. An area of 19,753 acres was brought under irrigation during the second Plan period. There is a further programme of bringing under irrigation 27,000 acres more. The area under orchards has also doubled. So there has been all-round development. The House will be glad to know that almost the whole of the second Five

[Shri Hajarnavis]

Year Plan allocation was spent in Himachal Pradesh and other Union Territories.

In Manipur, the Imphal water-supply and electricity schemes are going on. The Imphal water-supply scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 13.8 lakhs. Contract for the manufacture of steel pipes has been awarded and good progress has been made on the construction of filter house.

Similarly there is the Leimakhong Hydel Scheme which also will take about 4 years to complete. The work is in progress in right earnest. Communications are also being improved. I need not dilate upon the difficulties which are encountered in constructing roads and other communications in this area. The new Cachar Road of about 150 miles is being constructed.

In Tripura also, during the current year 64.5 miles of new roads have been constructed and 55 miles of existing roads have been surfaced. Work on the construction of about 400 miles of border road has been taken up. This being a border area, in view of the present emergency, the Administration have undertaken particular care to see that a buffer stock of all essential commodities is kept and they are not in short supply.

Similarly, there is progress in other Union Territories also. I will stick to my commitment and I will not take more than 30 minutes.

13.15 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Kamath mentioned corruption. Of course, he is a fair man and he said that it is endemic. But he added that during the British regime which he detested, the values, the norms, were better. I entirely refute the charge. I do not think that the values and standards have lowered. We have raised them. Today there is more education; there is more political and social consciousness. The behaviour which would have been accepted as

normal then today shocks everyone. I do not deny, of course, that there is corruption. There is corruption and I agree with Mr. Kamath when he says that the corruption is endemic; it has all along been endemic. We have to make resolute attempts to eradicate it. But to say that the whole thing will or ought to disappear in a year's time or in 5 or 10 years' time is not to understand, shall I say the nature of the problem. Corruption has existed in all climes and at all times. It will always exist.

Dr. U. Misra (Jamshedpur): His point was that corruption has increased.

Shri Hajarnavis: I am not prepared to say that the degree of corruption has in any way increased. Government used to have an activity of a certain dimension during the last 15 years. The activity has increased so much. The House will remember that just as diseases increase as population increases, crimes increase as population increases. But I am not prepared to say that the morals of the people in general have deteriorated. I suggest there is a better standard. People will not allow a thing to pass muster without comment, which under foreign rule, they would not have objected to.

If Mr. Kamath were here, I would have asked him a question. There is a letter which he wrote at the time of his resignation in which he mentioned certain members of the service to which he belonged and they were non-Indian, British men. I remember one particular member was a Scottish member and I very well remember the phrase which Mr. Kamath used at that time. Mr. Kamath uses always picturesque language, sometimes mordant. It was a very telling phrase which he used which has stuck to my memory. That Scottish officer had taken from the treasury certain silver service and not replaced it. Certainly it was a wrong thing to do. Everybody accepted that it was a wrong thing but no action was taken. Mr.

Kamath used the phrase, "The Scott went scot-free". That phrase has remained in my memory. Therefore, there have been corrupt people, wrong-doers, in every community and at every time. Here it has become noticeable because, as I said, the administration of the Government has increased from a budget of Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 800 or Rs. 900 crores. **We have entered areas and undertaken functions** which the Government in the British time did not think of undertaking. But, by and large, I do not admit that there is this corruption. I was in the United States. I used to hear the same comment about the police there. Take, again, the case of United Kingdom. There a Police Commission has been appointed. Only recently a book has been published from reading of which, if my countrymen feel too much depressed because of, shall I say, malaise, miasma and other things which Shri Kamath mentioned, they can feel some comfort. I might read a passage from a book which was published only last year. This is called *Police and the Public* published by Rolph in 1962. Therein it is said:

"Most of our policemen are all that can be desired and it would be ungrateful not to recognise this. But the number and the delinquencies of the black sheep are too many for the good name of the Force as a whole both in London and the provinces. A combing of our daily newspapers reveals the sad fact that many police officers get convicted, sentenced, and imprisoned for petty thefts, housebreaking, burglaries, assaults, cheatings, sexual and other offences."

Then it says on the next page:

"Police bribery ought to be ruthlessly stamped out. There is far too much of it;"

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Does my hon. friend not know that after this book was published and

these complaints have been made, they appointed a Royal Commission which has submitted its report regarding the working of the police in the United Kingdom, and they found that most of the complaints were not justified?

Shri Hajarnavis: I do not know. I take the information from my hon. friend. I did not know that the report had been published (*Interruption*). But I am quite confident that if a similar Police Commission is appointed in this country, most of the things that are talked here will also be found to be without any justification.

An Hon. Member: A wonderful inference.

Shri Hajarnavis: Just as allegations are made here, allegations were also made in that country which has a long tradition of democracy, a long tradition of independence.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There is no centralised police in the United Kingdom at all.

Shri Hajarnavis: So what?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That makes the whole difference. There is no centralised control even. There are hundred and one authorities there.

Shri Hajarnavis: Therefore, I would say that most of these things which are said are not true. I do not condone any of them. I do not extenuate any of them. They ought not to have been there. We ought to be vigilant. We ought to take all possible precautions to see that such a thing is completely rooted out. But vigilance does not mean creating a sense of insecurity among all the people in the offices or amongst the police force. They ought not to feel while they are working someone is breathing down their neck, someone is watching them very closely. On the contrary, their feeling must be that so long as they are right, so long as they do nothing wrong, no one will touch them, no one will be able to affect their prospects.

[Shri Hajarnavis]

merely because somebody is displeased or because people get displeased with an officer when he is not able to comply with their wishes. They should feel that such a man will not be able to bring their reputation into disrepute or into question. Let there be vigilance by all means. But certainly it is not everybody's case, it is not anybody's case, that all officers are corrupt. There are blacksheeps everywhere. Therefore, in carrying out the duty of vigilance we must also see to it that the honest officers feel that they are secure and their promotion is secure so long as they discharge their duties faithfully.

Shri Mathur mentioned about government servants. I am sorry, I shall have little time to deal with it. But I can only say this, that the two hon. Members of this House who devoted a considerable portion of their speeches—I listened with very great interest to both of them—have had a very distinguished career as administrators, and I am not quite sure whether Shri Mathur, the Member of Parliament, and Shri Kamath, the Member of Parliament, do not owe a great debt to Mr. Mathur, the Administrator or Mr. Kamath, the Administrator.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: They are not in arrears of debt now.

Shri Hajarnavis: They have still to acknowledge it. Now, if a charge is made that the civil service of this country is not co-operating with the democratic process and it creates hindrance, I repudiate that charge emphatically. We get perfect co-operation and excellent and reliable guidance, and I do not know what the Government would be without a service of this quality and of this loyalty. It is only four years that I have this experience of the administration. I have never found that when a proposal has been made by the political chief an objection has been raised merely in order to obstruct the political chief from carrying out what he considers to be necessary. It will

really always be that a decision taken at the Government of India level affects a large number of people, a large number of States and it has impact upon a very large area. It would be necessary, however, obsessed a Minister may be with a particular scheme or with a particular idea, however convinced he may be that it is particularly good, and even if it is really good, that like all theories, like all new proposals, it must be subjected to a searching criticism. And, it is the test of a good act or a good theory that it suffers such an examination. As soon as a proposal goes, it has got to be examined in various places. It is not to be implemented in a room. Its wider implications must be examined. It involves expenditure of money. It involves deployment of officers, of services. Its effect must also be visualised. Therefore, while the Minister may be the prime mover, the minister may supply the enthusiasm, the energy and the fresh outlook upon a certain Ministry, the guiding lines on which such a scheme has to proceed must necessarily be laid by the civil servants. That task it does very efficiently and very loyally.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Minister has misunderstood. My complaint was not against the services. My complaint is against the Ministers that with the exception of a few they have succumbed to the bureaucracy.

Shri Hajarnavis: I do not think so. Because a Minister has to abandon a proposal which does not bear scrutiny, the Minister does not succumb to the service. He has adopted the right course. I will deal with that later. The civil service is a very delicate and a powerful apparatus. We can smash it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: No doubt about that.

Shri Hajarnavis: But if we do so, then it will be a national disaster. If we know how to utilise it, how to work it, then the results will repay

any effort that we make to strengthen it, to better it. I leave it at that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I fully agree.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What about political corruption?

Shri Hajarnavis: I am so trained on account of my profession that unless facts are stated I do not reply to it. I take no notice of it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: That is one way of living in an ivory tower.

Shri Hajarnavis: As regards the grievances of the staff, I must pay compliment to Shri Mathur because I agree with him. I entirely agree that once somebody has a grievance that grievance must receive immediate redress. He must feel that there is a machinery or someone to whom he can appeal, and the proceeding which is taken in respect of a grievance must be fair, must be impartial. The decision must also be quick and it must be accepted as final. I give this assurance to every person who works with us, who belongs to us, that if anybody files an appeal, if anybody makes a representation, we will see to it that the person who decides, the authority which decides, will give him a full hearing; not necessarily that he will agree with him, but he will give him a full hearing, that everything that he has to say will be heard and, after that, such decision as he thinks fit will be taken. But, it will be appreciated, every single case cannot go up to the level of the Minister. It often happens that after the Home Minister has seen the case, not once but twice, again the aggrieved person goes to some M.P. and makes him write to us. That is a natural phenomenon because a person against whom we have decided can never be convinced that what has been decided against him is right. Individual grievance will continue to smoulder him. That happens. But, when an M.P. writes to us, we consider it our duty

3227 (A) LSD—6.

to go through it over and over again. And if the Home Minister will pardon me for saying it, can anyone find a more tender-hearted person than the present Home Minister?

Shri Buta Singh (Moga): What has been done on the representation of Shri R. P. Kapur to the hon. Home Minister?

Mr. Speaker: That cannot be taken up now.

Shri Hajarnavis: Sir, through you I assure the Members who have expressed concern over our staff that where a question of principle is involved we will certainly be glad to consult and seek advice from their unions. We expect their unions to grow in strength, to grow in solidarity, to grow in usefulness. We will consult them. In individual cases we will give that person a full hearing. That, I think, ought to satisfy the hon. Members.

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will try to be as brief as possible. There is a subject that is exercising our minds and I think I would be failing in my duty if I do not bring it to the attention of the House. You might have read in the papers about the large number of dacoities that have been taking place between the borders of Rajasthan and Pakistan, some of which have been so glaring and so distressful that I wonder that fifteen years after independence, how is it that such things can take place in our country. I shall only read out from the *Hindustan Times* of 21st March, 1963, which mentions that:

"dacoits kidnapped a Rajasthan Armed Constabulary Officer and another man from outposts in Bikaner district last week and took them across the border to Pakistan in a stolen jeep."

This is really something that has taken away my breath, because I could not possibly imagine that police-

[Shri Karni Singhji]

man, with sufficient modern weapons could be, first and foremost, kidnapped and then their jeeps captured and taken across to Pakistan, and all we have done is practically nothing. I would very much like the hon. Home Minister who, I am sure, is very much exercised in his mind over this matter, to enlighten the House as to what steps are being taken in this regard and also what arrangements we have with Pakistan for the repatriation of these dacoits who belong to India, who now live in Pakistan and carry out these dacoities in our country.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): Did the hon. Member say "repatriation of dacoits"?

Shri Karni Singhji: I meant extradition, I beg your pardon; I stand corrected.

Then, a question has been before my mind for quite some time now of our having, what I call, a Central Border Police force which would be available for all the States that have an international border. That, of course, would apply to the borders that we have with Pakistan on both sides, as also with China. I believe that this idea was once discussed during the time of the late Pantji in the meetings of the Zonal Council but, for some reason or other, it was dropped. I think this is a matter that should really be re-examined. Some of the advantages that we would have would be, firstly, a co-ordinated approach to the above and other allied problem by one central police and, secondly, avoiding the risk of political or other influence on policemen and, thirdly, above all, Parliament would have better control over matters relating to the rounding up of those dacoits that are now menacing this country.

I shall not take up any more time of the House, but I would very much like the hon. Home Minister to throw some light on this suggestion that I have made, and I do hope that the

Central Border Police force if it ever comes up, would be able to solve the dacoit problem once and for all.

श्री गुलशन (भटिंडा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो रोज़ से होम मिनिस्ट्री पर हो रहा बहस को सुन रहा हूँ। होम मिनिस्ट्री पर देश का बहुत बड़ा जिम्मेदारो है। इस समय तो इस को जिम्मेदारो और भी बढ़ जाती है, जब कि देश में संकट-काल है।

इस बहस में दो तीन विषयों पर बहुत चर्चा चली है। पहला बात तो यह है कि देश में भ्रष्टाचार बहुत बढ़ रहा है। जब आनरेबल श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री होम मिनिस्टर बने, तो देशवासियों को यह आशा था कि चूंकि वह देशभक्त, ईमानदार और काम को सच्ची लगन से करने वाले हैं, इसलिये अब हालत में कुछ सुधार होगा। मैं इस बात को समझ सकता हूँ कि भ्रष्टाचार का समुन्दर बहुत बड़ा है, जिसको लहरे बहुत बढ़ गई हैं और शास्त्री जी का शरीर छोटा है और इसलिए पता नहीं कि वह इस को कैसे पार करेंगे। लेकिन उनकी गम्भीरता से तो कुछ आशा होता है कि शायद वह इस को पार कर जायें। मुझे याद है कि जब वह रेलवेज के मंत्री थे, तो एक हादसा हुआ, जिस को वह सह न सके और उन्होंने इस्तीफा दे दिया।

आज भ्रष्टाचार का हालत यह है कि बहुत बड़े स्कैंडल होते हैं, स्मर्गलिंग होता है, डकैतियाँ पड़ती हैं, कत्ल होते हैं। पिछले दिनों हम ने आखबारों में पढ़ा कि तांबे का तार बहुत बड़ी मिकदार में पकड़ा गई। भाखरा का स्कैंडल हुआ। जब किसी को पकड़ने की बात हुई, तो क्या कोई डायरेक्टर पकड़ा गया या इंजीनियर पकड़ा गया या कोई बड़ा अफसर पकड़ा गया? नहीं। कोई कांस्टेबल, कोई पटवारा, कोई क्लर्क पकड़ा गया। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर ये लोग रिश्तत लें, तो देश को उतना नुकसान नहीं पहुँचता, क्योंकि वे दो, चार पाँच रुपये

लेते हैं, लेकिन देश को लाखों करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान करने वाले जो लोग हैं, उन के साधन भी उतने ही बड़े हैं और इस लिये वे बच जाते हैं। यह जो भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ा है, इस के कारण क्या है? क्यों यह रुक नहीं रहा है? यह समन्दर इतना क्यों बढ़ गया है? इसका कारण यह है कि छोटे से लेकर बहुत दूर तक यह लिक बना होता है। मैं ने कल अखबार में पढ़ा है। बाकानेर में बाकानेर जिले के कांग्रेस के प्रेजिडेंट को पुलिस ने पकड़ लिया है। क्यों पकड़ लिया है, इसको भी आप देखें। उनको इसलिये पकड़ लिया गया है कि वह डकैतों के साथ मिले हुए थे, लूट मार का जो माल है, उस में उनका हिस्सा था। मैं इस बात के लिये वहाँ की पुलिस को बधाई देना चाहूँगा . . .

श्री त्यागी : आन ए प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर, सर

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उसी पर सोच रहा था .

श्री त्यागी : क्या यह मुकदमा तय हो गया है या अभी चलना है। अगर फर्ज काजिये यह सब-जुडिस है तो इस तरह की बात पार्लियामेंट के फ्लोर पर कहना और उसका जिक्र करना कि उसका ताल्लुक क्या था, नाजायज बात है।

श्री गुलशन : कल ही अखबार में यह निकला है। मेरे पास अखबार पड़ा हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एतराज यह है कि जब एक आदमी पकड़ा गया है और उस पर यह इल्जाम है कि वह डकैतों के साथ मिला हुआ था और वह दे रहे हैं मुबारिकबाद पुलिस को कि उसने बड़ा अच्छा काम किया है अब अगर अदालत उसको बाद में बेगुनाह करार दे देती है और कह देती है कि बिल्कुल उसका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं था तो फिर आप करेंगे यह कह देना कि मुबारिकबाद देता है कि उन्होंने . . .

श्री कपूर सिंह (लुधियाना) : मुबारिक-बाद दी जा सकता है। मैरिट्स पर वह नहीं कह रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नहीं हो सकता है कि अब पकड़ने वालों को दें और बाद में जब पता चले कि पुलिस ने गलती का और अदालत उसको छोड़ दे तो फिर अदालत को मुबारिक-बाद दें। मैं सिर्फ इसलिए खामोश था कि वह कुछ इंटर-स्टेट मामले के बारे में कह रहे थे। वरना यह ला एंड आर्डर की बात है और स्टेट का मामला है और यहाँ नहीं उठाया जा सकता है। कुछ लपज उन्होंने ऐसे कहे इंटर-स्टेट के कि मैं उस वक्त कुछ मोच में पड़ गया कि आया स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का इससे ताल्लुक है या नहीं, आया खामोश रहूँ या कुछ कहूँ। वैसे एक स्टेट की ला एंड आर्डर की पोजिशन आप नहीं ले सकते हैं इस वक्त।

Shri Kapur Singh: If I may say so, he is underlining the principle of the matter and not the incident as such, if I understood him correctly.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस में भी असर हर एक पर पैदा होगा। आप तो शायद आपस में साथ होंगे मगर जो आम पब्लिक पर असर होगा, वह ठीक नहीं होगा।

श्री गुलशन : एक स्टेट का मैं ने जिक्र किया, इसलिए इस पर एतराज हुआ। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान तो एक है। ये जितना स्टेट्स हैं, ये इस शरार के कान हैं, नाक हैं, आँखें हैं और जो सारा शरार है वह भारत है। हिन्दुस्तान अलग अलग स्टेट्स से बना हुआ है और केवल एक स्टेट का ही नाम हिन्दुस्तान नहीं है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमारी, कांस्टी-ट्यूशन ऐसी है कि आँख का एक जगह जिक्र किया जा सकता है, कान का दूसरी जगह और तीसरी चीज का तीसरी जगह और जो सब का इकट्ठा हो वह यहाँ हो।

श्री गुलशन : मैं सब को इकट्ठा कर रहा हूँ। एक मिसाल ही मैंने दी है। अब मैं दूसरी बात पर आता हूँ। यह तो मैंने एक नमूना पेश किया है कि पुलिस वालों को मुश्किल पड़ जाती है उस वक्त जब उनको मजबूर किया जाता है कि भाई यह तो हमारा आदमी है, कोई बात नहीं। बेचारे पुलिस वालों का भी बाद में पता नहीं क्या बनता है। मैं यह कहने वाला था कि उन्होंने हिम्मत तो दिखा दी लेकिन पता नहीं अब किस मुसीबत में वे पुलिस वाले पड़ेंगे।

अब मैं दूसरी बात पर आता हूँ। यहां पर शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों का ससला आया है और बहुत चर्चा उसकी हुई है। मैंने पिछले साल भी सर्विसेस के बारे में आंकड़े दिए थे और अब भी मेरे पास बहुत से हैं। चूंकि वक्त नहीं है इस वास्ते मैं देना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक उन लोगों के रहत सहत का ताल्लुक है, वे जब सरकार की योजनाओं को देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि उनके सामने बहिश्त का नक्शा आ गया है लेकिन जब उसके अमल को वे लोग देखते हैं तब उनको पता चलता है कि कुछ भी नहीं निकलने वाला है।

पिछले साल की रिपोर्ट में, १९६१-६२ की रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया था कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट लोगों में जो बेरोजगार लोग हैं, उनकी स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए ३३० ब्लाक खोले जायेंगे। लेकिन इस साल की रिपोर्ट में, १९६२-६३ की रिपोर्ट में इसका जिक्र तक नहीं किया गया पंजाब में पिछले साल आठ करोड़ रुपये के नये टैक्स लगाये गये थे शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के नाम पर और यह रकम लोगों से वसूल भी कर ली गई थी। पता नहीं वह रुपया कहां चला गया है। हरिजनों की तो वही पुरानी झोंपड़ियां हैं, वही पुराने घर हैं, वही पुराना रहत सहत है और इतना ही नहीं बल्कि उनकी बेरोजगारी और भी बढ़ी है। क्यों बढ़ी है, इसको भी आप देखें। वह इस लिये बढ़ी है कि किसान जो हैं

उनकी ज़मीन पर सीलिंग लगा दिया गया है। कुछ फलड्र के कारण ज़मीन खराब हो गयी है, जहां तक दुकानदारों का सम्बन्ध है, उनको टैक्सों ने दबा लिया है। जहां तक कारखानेदारों का सम्बन्ध है, जो मजदूर लोग होते हैं, उनकी लिमिट होती है और उनके कारण भी वे परेशान हैं। रोजगार लोग भी बेकार हो गए हैं। कहीं जा नहीं सकते हैं क्योंकि काम नहीं मिलता है।

मैं मानता हूँ कि सरकार ने इन पिछड़ी जातियों के सम्बन्ध में, पिछड़े वर्गों के सम्बन्ध में तथा उनकी स्थिति की समय समय पर जांच पड़ताल करते रहने के उद्देश्य से एक कमिशनर की नियुक्ति की हुई है। उसकी जो रिपोर्ट है, उसको अगर देखा जाए तो किसी भी पत्र को पढ़ कर प्रसन्नता नहीं होती है सन्तोष नहीं होता है। सरकार कहती है कि उसने विद्यार्थियों के लिए, जो कि हरिजन हैं, बहुत कुछ किया है। लेकिन कमिशनर साहब अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह बताते हैं कि सरकार ने विद्यार्थियों के लिए जो स्कूल बनाए हैं, उन से साधारण जो विद्यार्थी हैं वे फायदा नहीं उठा सकते हैं। बात भी ठीक है, मेरे पास हिन्दुस्तान के कई हिस्सों से पत्र आए हैं। विद्यार्थी कालेज में पढ़ रहे होते हैं, उनको साल साल तक वजीफा नहीं मिलता है। वह किस तरह से ऐसी हालत में अपनी स्टडीज जारी रख सकता है। हमने पिछले साल माननीय मन्त्री जी को पत्र लिखे थे और उनके जवाब भी आ जाते हैं लेकिन फिर भी दो दो साल तक कागज़ी चक्कर चलता रहा है और फिर कह दिया जाता है कि अब तो डे गुजर गई अब वजीफा नहीं मिल सकता है।

इसी तरह की बातें जो लोग बाहर भेजे जाते हैं, उनके साथ भी होती हैं। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि महाराष्ट्र में एक साल छः विद्यार्थी सिलेक्ट किये गए थे लेकिन एक को भेजा। दूसरे साल में बाहर सिलेक्ट

किये गये, लेकिन सिर्फ तीन भेजे। बाक़ी की जो राज्य सरकारें हैं, उन्होंने इतनी तकलीफ़ भी नहीं की कि इस तरह की बातों की सूचना वे कमिश्नर साहब को दें। सरकार की नीयत कितनी भी साफ़ क्यों न हो, वे वैसे राजी हो सकी हैं। मैंने देखा है कि इन लोगों में बेरोज़गारी दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ रही है। ८० प्रतिशत इन में वे लोग हैं जो तब से नंगे, पेट से भूखे और बिना झोंपड़ी के नंगे अम्बर के नीचे सोते हैं। उन की तरफ़ आपका खास तौर पर ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

मैं समझता हूँ कि एक बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी इस गृह मंत्रालय पर है और वह जिम्मेदारी देश में लोगों का आपस में तालमेल बनाये रखने की है। अगर वह इस में कामयाब होता तो इसमें उसकी सयानत ही मानी जाएगी। देश में जो कश् गिनती वाले लोग हैं उनके और बड़ी गिनती वाले लोगों के बीच में तालमेल करवाना इस सहकमे का काम है। माननीय प्रधान मन्त्री, माननीय होम मिनिस्टर साहब, माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी जब कभी सिखों के बारे में कुछ कहते हैं तो उनकी तारीफ़ किये बग़ैर नहीं रहते हैं। बात भी ठीक है। सिख हमेशा देश के बहादुर सिपाही रहे हैं, और देश को आज़ादी में उन्होंने आगे होकर काम किया है, आगे बढ़ कर हिस्सा लिया है, उन्होंने देश की खातिर सेना में भरती होकर बढ़ चढ़ कर कुर्बानियाँ की हैं, नेफा में की हैं, लद्दाख में की हैं। उन्होंने जो बहादुरी दिखाई है वह बेमिसाल है। लेकिन उनकी अपने भरोसे में लेना भी बड़ा ज़रूरी है उनको जो गिला है उसको दूर करना भी बड़ा ज़रूरी है। वह कहते हैं कि उनके साथ कोई सभ्यता होना चाहिये था जैसे कि पीछे सिख लीडरों के साथ हुआ था, सच्चर फार्मूला और उसके बाद रीजनल कमिटी का एक सभ्यता हुआ। लेकिन बाद में प्राण उसमें से निकल गये और लाश पड़ी रह गई। यह भी

कहा जा रहा है कि जब कभी धर्म का कोई काम आता है तो उस में भी दखल होता है। तो ऐसे एतराज जो हैं उनको दूर करना चाहिये। इस वक्त देश को एकता की ज़रूरत है। जैसा पाँछे देखा गया कि कई जगह पर एतराज हुआ कि जब पाकिस्तान में गुरुद्वारे को यात्रा में जाते हैं तो वहाँ भी पुलिस को तरफ से पूछा जाता है कि भाई, तुम अकाली दल के मेम्बर तो नहीं। अभी उड़ासा और बिहार को सरहदों पर अगड़े फसाद हुये। पंजाब का विधान सभा में होम मिनिस्टर के उत्तर देते हुये कहा कि हाँ, वहाँ पर बहुत से पंजाबी हैं। तो पंजाबी कौन थे? अखबारों में खुलकर लिखा गया है कि सिख थे। अगड़े फिसाद होते हैं तो उनमें सयानत से काम लिया जाना चाहिये। हमारे पंजाब के एक कम्युनिस्ट नेता श्री तेजा सिंह स्वतंत्र को रिहा किया गया है। मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं कि उन्हें क्यों छोड़ा गया। एतराज तो इस बात का है कि पन्द्रह साल उन का वारंट रहा। अगर वह दोषी नहीं थे तो पन्द्रह साल उनको दोषी ठहरा कर क्यों रखा गया और अगर वे दोषी थे तो पन्द्रह साल वारंट क्यों रहा? इसमें सयानत से काम लिया जाना चाहिये। इसके लिये इस बात को कहा गया कि उन्होंने भरोसा दिया कि वह देश का सुरक्षा के लिये काम करेंगे। हमारे बहुत से अकाली नेता हैं। हमारे अकाली नेता विधान सभा के सदस्य सरदार हजारा सिंह गिल चुन कर आये, जल्येदार मोहन सिंह तूर हैं, वह भी इतना भरोसा दे सकते हैं तो उनको क्यों न छोड़ा जाय? इसलिये मैं फिर कहूँगा कि इन बातों पर गौर किया जाय।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन (मुरादाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज होम मिनिस्टर पर दो दिन से मैं तकरीरें सुन रहा हूँ। हमारा तो कैफियत यह है कि :

“बफूरे गम से दो आंसू बहाये तो बगावत है, सितमगारे जहाँ को भूल जायें तो बगावत है,

[श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन]

जमाना शादमां हो कहकहे गूजे फिजाओं में,
अगर हम इत्फाकन मुस्करायें तो बगावत है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मुक़रर इरगाद।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : जमाना शादमा
हो कहकहे गूजे फिजाओं में...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मुक़रर कहना
दुरुस्त नहीं है।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : इस के लिये तो
आप जिम्मेदार हैं, मैं जिम्मेदार नहीं
हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अपनी जिम्मेदारी
लेकर हो तो कह रहा हूँ।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : अगर हम इत्-
फाकन मुस्करायें...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो आप को
रोक रहा था।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : मैं तो अपनी
बात कहे जा रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस को एक
पब्लिक जल्सा न समझें कि किसी तरफ से
दखलस्त आ जाये और आप उसे मान
लें।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : "समझ हो मैं नहीं
आता कि छेड़ें दास्तां कैसे, हंसायें तो बगावत
है, रुलायें तो बगावत है।"

मैं आज यह देख रहा हूँ कि यह मुल्क, जिस
को एक जम्हूरियत या सेकुलर स्टेट कहा
जाता है, एक नाजुक दौर से गुजर रहा है।
यह मसला बहुत ही अहम है और काबिले-
गौर है। लेकिन जहाँ तक हमारे दुश्मनों का
ताल्लुक है, और उस पर तब्सरा करना है,
यहाँ साथ ही साथ हमें यह भी कहना है कि
दुश्मनों की सरगर्मियों का मुकाबला तो

बहरहाल हर सूरत में किया जा सकता है
और उस के मुकाबले के लिये हर
तदबीर अख्तयार की जा सकती है
जिस से कि हम इस मुल्क की और
अपनी सारी रखायात को वाकी रख
सकें और उनको बचाया जा सकता है, लेकिन
अगर खुद चमन का बागवां ही चमन का
मुखालिफ हो, खुद गुलची उस के फूलों को
अपने कदमों से रौंदता हो, तो गैर की शिनायत
तो बाद में की जायेगी, अपनी की शिनायत
पहले करनी है इनलिये मैं अर्ज करूंगा आप से
कि हमें गौर करना है।

हम सन् १९४७ से लेकर अब तक
इन पन्द्रह सालों के अन्दर यह देख रहे हैं
कि जहाँ योमे-आजादी हमारे लिये पैगामे-
मुसरत लेकर आया वहाँ साथ ही साथ
मेरी कौम के लिये पैगामे मात लेकर भी आया,
और आज इन पन्द्रह सालों के अन्दर क़ोम-बेश
६०० मुक़ामात पर ऐसे बलबो हो चुके हैं जहाँ
पर इन्सानियतसोज मजालिम किये गये हैं
और जो खेल खेले गये हैं वह जिम्मेदाराना
दुक़मत से रूपोश नहीं हैं। लेकिन जहाँ तक
हमारी अकालियत का इस मुक़ाम पर सवाल
है, हम यहाँ पर साढ़े छः करोड़ हैं। सन्
१९४७ में मुसलमान साढ़े चार करोड़ थे और
पन्द्रह साल के अन्दर वह साढ़े छः करोड़
हो गये हैं। लेकिन इन साढ़े छः करोड़ मुसल-
मानों के लिये हर वह तदबीर सोची जाती है,
हर वह तदबीर अख्तयार की जाती है जिस से
हमारी कौम को फना के घाट उतारने को
कोई स्क़ाम तैयार हो जाय। मैं यह नहीं कह
सकता कि इस में अपनी का और बेगानों का
कितना-कितना हाथ है, लेकिन यह जरूर
कहूंगा कि आये दिन मजालिम ढाये जा रहे
हैं और यह एक ऐसा गलत दाय है जो कि
एक जम्हूरियत के लिये और सेकुलर
स्टेट के लिये किसी तरह से जेबा नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पाकिस्तान से
बहुत से लोग भाग आये हैं।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : जहां तक मैंने सुना है आसाम में और वहां के दीगर इलाकों में पाकिस्तान से आ कर मुसलमान बसे हैं। कितने आये, दो लाख आये, दस हजार आये, दो आये, एक आया, लेकिन जो आये हैं उन के मुताल्लिक अगर आप नोटिस ले रहे हैं तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन क्या यह सब नहीं है कि हजारों मुसलमान आसाम की सरज्मोन को, बंगाल की सरज्मोन को, छोड़ दीजिये क्योंकि वह सरहदी इलाके हैं, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे भी मौजूद हैं जिन्होंने आज तक पाकिस्तान देखा तक नहीं है, जिन की किसी पुस्त में कोई बच्चा वहां गया तक नहीं है, मगर आज भी पुलिस उनके पीछे पड़ी हुई है और उन पर पाकिस्तानी होने का इल्जाम लगाया जाता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह गलत है।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : मेरे पास सबूत मौजूद है। इसलिये मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि जहां तक उन के आने का ताल्लुक है, जो लोग वहां से आये हैं, अगर वह आप के नोटिस में आ रहे हैं और आप उन पर एक्शन ले रहे हैं तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन जो यहां पर मौजूद हैं, जिन्होंने आज तक पाकिस्तान देखा तक नहीं है, उनको निकालना उन के पीछे रोजाना पुलिस का पड़ा रहना, उनके दरवाजों पर पुलिस का खड़ा रहना, किसी तरह से दुरुस्त नहीं है।

तोसरे जहां तक आप का ताल्लुक है, आप मुझ को गलत कह सकते हैं, लेकिन वह देवबन्द जिस का एक एक बच्चा मुसलमानों का मुखालिफ रहा मगर आप का वफादार रहा, आप की वफादारी उसने की, उस ने अपने क्रीम की गालियां खायीं

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह आप से क्या मतलब है ?

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : आप से मतलब है हुकूमत से। वह हुकूमत के साथ वफादारी बरतता रहा, लेकिन आज भी उसकी खाना तलाशी ली जा रही है, आज उसके मदरसों की तलाशी ली जा रही है। मेरी मुराद है वह देवबन्द जिस में मौलाना हिफजुर रहमान, मौलाना हुसैन अहमद मदनी और दूसरे लोग थे जिन्होंने जंग आजादी में आप के साथ शाना व शाना हो कर लड़ाई की, उन के साथ यह बरताव हो रहा है ? आज मुझ पर इल्जाम लगाया जा सकता है क्योंकि उस जमाने में शायद मैं लोग मैं रहा होऊँ, मुझ पर जो भी इल्जाम लगाये जाय, वह अपनी जगह पर बेजा हो सकते हैं, लेकिन जो लोग उस वक्त हुकूमत के साथ थे, जो हुकूमत के साथ आज भी मौजूद हैं, उन के मदरसों की खाना तलाशी, उनके घरों की खाना तलाशी, क्या जम्हूरियत है, क्या इसी का नाम सेकुलर स्टेट है ?

अभी अभी मैं बताता हूँ कि मौलाना अबदुल वहीद सिद्दीकी, एडिटर 'नई दुनिया', ने नवम्बर १९ का एक खत लिखा प्राइम मिनिस्टर को, होम मिनिस्टर को और मिनिस्टर आफ इनफार्मेशन और ब्राडकास्टिंग को जिसमें उन्होंने लिखा था कि मैं दुश्मनों का मुकाबला करने के लिए सबसे पहले जाने के लिये तैयार हूँ। उन्होंने—मिनिस्टर आफ ब्राडकास्टिंग और इनफार्मेशन को लिखा था कि उनका अखबार मुल्क की यह खिदमत करने के लिए तैयार है कि सारे सरकारी इस्तिहारों में बिला मुआवजा के उस में छप सकते हैं। इसका जवाब हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी और प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी दिया और उन को मुबारकबाद दिया और सराहा। लेकिन अगर एक मामूली सी तनकीद उनके अखबार में हो जाती है तो उनका जेल के हवाले कर दिया जाता है। यह अखबार मौजूद है। इसमें कोई लफ्ज ऐसा नहीं कहा

[श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन]

गा जिससे कहा जाए कि वह इस क़ाबिल थे कि उनको सारी खूबियों पर पानी फेर कर उनको जेल के हवाले कर दिया जाता। इसमें लिखा है :

16 hrs.

“यह सब जानने के बाद हम सिर्फ यह सवाल करना चाहते हैं कि जब हुकूमत अन्दरूनी तख़रोबकारों और हंगामा पख़र अनासिर को नहीं रोक सकती तो वह चीनी हमलावरों को कैसे रोकेंगे? ज़रा गौर तो कीजिए कि हिन्दुस्तान पर चीनी हमले के बाद पैदा होने वाले इत्तहाद की शान में कितने कसीदे पढ़े गए ”।

यह इतना सा जुमला है जिसकी विना पर उन्हें आज चौथा रोज़ है कि गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया और उनकी ज़मानत तक नहीं हो रही। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या इससे ज्यादा दीगर अख़बारों ने हुकूमत के खिलाफ़, होम मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ़, प्राइम मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ़, सारी कार्रवाइयों के खिलाफ़ क्या कुछ नहीं लिखा।

मैं लखनऊ की सरज़मीन पर गया था। वहाँ पर एक नुमायश लगी है जिसमें ‘माँ की पुकार’ के नाम से किस क़दर लगवियात बरती गयी है, लेकिन वहाँ किसी फर्द को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया न किसी के खिलाफ़ कुछ ऐक्शन लिया गया।

श्री कछवाय : वह कम्युनिस्टों के खिलाफ़ प्रचार था, सरकार के खिलाफ़ नहीं था।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : प्राइम मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ़ था। आपने देखा नहीं इसलिए ऐसा कह रहे हैं।

जिन अख़बारों ने हुकूमत की तनक़ीद की, प्राइम मिनिस्टर की तनक़ीद की, हुकूमत की कार्रवाइयों पर तनक़ीद की,

उन को नोटिस दिया गया। नोटिस के बाद भी अगर वह न माने हों तो उनके खिलाफ़ कोई कार्रवाई की गयी हो। लेकिन तमाम अख़बारों में इस इमरजेंसी के दौरान में हजारों से बयानात निकले, हजारों एडिटोरियल लिखे गए जो क़ाबिले एतराज़ थे, जो हुकूमत की अन्दरूनी मैशिनरी के तमाम राज़ को अफ़शा करते हैं, लेकिन उनके खिलाफ़ कोई नोटिस तक नहीं दिया गया, न उनके लिखने वालों में से किसी को एक दिन की सज़ा दी गयी। लेकिन वह इन्सान जिसने सब से पहले इस बात का सबूत दिया हो कि वह नेफ़ा और लदाख़ जाने को तैयार है और जिसका अख़बार क्रौम की ख़िदमत के लिए वक्फ़ है, उसको एक मामूली सी लगज़िश पर गिरफ्तार किया जाता है और जेल में रखा जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से एक अज़ करना चाहता हूँ। पहले भी कई मम्बरों से मैं ने यह कहा है। यह मामला बहुत नाज़ूक है क्योंकि हमारे सामने वह ग्राउंड्स नहीं हैं जिन पर उन को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि जो आप कहते हैं वह सही नहीं है, हो सकता है कि वह सही हो। हो सकता है कि उन के खिलाफ़ कोई और ग्राउंड्स हों। इसलिए यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि उन्होंने अख़बार में कुछ लिख दिया उसी की वजह से उन को गिरफ्तार किया गया। हमारे पास ग्राउंड्स नहीं हैं, इसलिए इस बात को इतने जोर से नहीं कहा जा सकता।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : मैं ने मालूमात हासिल की है। और उन के बेटे ने मुझे बतलाया है कि उन को इसी ग्राउंड पर गिरफ्तार किया गया है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अगर वह आप के हमख़याल न होते तो आप के पास क्यों आते, किसी दूसरे के पास न जाते।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : हर एक अपने हमदर्द के पास जाता है। आप की जिससे मुलाकात होगी वह आप के पास आयेगा, जिस की मुझसे मुलाकात होगी वह मेरे पास आयेगा।

बहरहाल मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि जम्हूरी हुकूमत के लिए यह किसी तरह जेबा नहीं है कि वह उन लोगों को जो सरकार के साथ बफ़ादारी करने को तैयार हैं और जो अपनी खिदमत पेश करते हैं, उन की वह एक मामूली लगजिश को नजरअन्दाज न कर सके। यह कहाँ तक दुस्त है।

दूसरे में अर्ज करूँगा कि जहाँ तक मुसलमानों का मुलाजमती में होने का सवाल है, या जिन्दगी के दूसरे शोबों में दाखिल होने का सवाल है, उनको महकूम किया जाता है। हमारे बच्चों के अगर अच्छे नम्बर भी आएँ तो पब्लिक सरविस कमीशन उनको कोई हिस्सा नहीं देती। उनको इसलिए नजरअन्दाज कर दिया जाता है कि वे मुसलमान हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप को पब्लिक सरविस कमीशन के लिए यह कहने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता कि वह किसी के साथ इस बिना पर इम्तियाज करती है कि वह मुसलमान है।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : आप से शिकायत न करें तो किस से करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप मेरे सामने हाई कोर्ट की या पब्लिक सरविस कमीशन की यह शिकायत लायें कि वह रियायत करते हैं तो मैं उस की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता। पब्लिक सरविस कमीशन एक इंडिपेंडेंट कमीशन है। उस के लिये यह कहना कि वह किसी के साथ मुसलमान होने की वजह से खास सलूक करती है या हाई कोर्ट के लिए यह कहना कि वह किसी के साथ

रियायत करती है, मैं इस की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : मैं इस जम्हूरी हुकूमत के बारे में अर्ज कर रहा था। जो मैं कहता हूँ वह काबिले-गौर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कहता हूँ कि यूनियन पब्लिक सरविस कमीशन या किसी अदालत के खिलाफ आप यहाँ इल्जाम नहीं लगा सकते।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi : I request that these remarks might be expunged.

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : मैं वापस लेता हूँ। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक हमारी अकलियत का सवाल है उस के एतबार से हमको हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक हमारे जान, माल, हमारी इक्तमादी कमजोरी, हमारी सामाजिक कमजोरी का ताल्लुक है उस को हम ने नजरअन्दाज कर दिया है और खामोश बैठे हैं। हो सकता है कि हमारे मुताल्लिक कुछ सोचा जाये। लेकिन जहाँ तक हमारे दीन और मजहब का सवाल है उस के मुताल्लिक मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि हमें मालूम हुआ है कि बकरीद की छूट्टी खत्म की जा रही है। आप के मामूली त्यौहारों की छूट्टी दी जाती है, लेकिन बकरीद की छूट्टी खत्म की जा रही है। यह चीज अब-बारों में आ चुकी है और इस पर अहतजाज हो चुका है। इस से हमारे मजहब का ताल्लुक है। और कोई अपने दीन को मिटाया जाना पसन्द नहीं कर सकता, कोई अपने मजहब को मिटते देखना पसन्द नहीं कर सकता। इसलिए मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि जहाँ तक हमारे मजहब की रवाइयात का ताल्लुक है उनको बाक़ी रखा जाए। बकीया अगर आप कोई मराआत बरतने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं तो आप जानें और आप का धर्म जाने। लेकिन यह एक जम्हूरी हुकूमत को जेबा नहीं देता।

श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज के इस नाजुक वक्त में हमारे दोस्त मुजफ्फर हुसैन साहब ने जो चर्चा की है वह वक्त को देखते हुए गैर-मौजू है। ऐसे वक्त में जब कि हिन्दुस्तान की हुकूमत मंहगी से मंहगी कीमत दे कर भी पाकिस्तान के साथ अपने दोस्ताना ताल्लुकात कायम करना चाहती है, यह चर्चा छोड़ना खास तौर से जब कि यहां की हुकूमत अच्छे से अच्छा सलूक उन लोगों के साथ कर रही हो जिन को उन्होंने अपने अल्फाज में साढ़े ६ करोड़ के करीब बताया है, ठीक नहीं था। ऐसा करना हिन्दुस्तान की हुकूमत के साथ ही अन्याय करना नहीं है बल्कि इस देश के बहुमत के साथ भी अन्याय करना है।

मेरे लायक दोस्त ने इस बात की चर्चा भी की कि जो लोग पाकिस्तान से आये हैं और आसाम में बस गए हैं उन को वहां से हटाया जा रहा है इस के लिये उन्होंने यह शक जाहिर किया कि यह देख लिया जाय कि जो लोग वहां हैं वह वहीं के रहने वाले तो नहीं हैं ? और अगर वे वहां रहने वाले हैं तो उन को घर से बेघर न किया जाय। कल कांग्रेस के भी एक मेम्बर ने यह कहा था कि अगर वे लोग वहां के रहने वाले हैं तो उन को हटाना न सिर्फ हुकूमत को इन्सान की निगाह में गुनहगार बनायगा बल्कि खुदा की निगाह में भी गुनहगार होगी। मैं बड़े अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हुकूमत हिन्दुस्तान ने अभी तक तो इस मामले में यह ही बताया है कि ढाई तीन लाख लोग पाकिस्तान से आकर आसाम में बसे हैं, जबकि उनकी तादाद सात लाख के करीब है। हिन्दुस्तान की हुकूमत का यह भी कहना है कि उन में से केवल १२ हजार आदमी ऐसे हैं जो अपनी इच्छा से आसाम को छोड़ कर वापस पाकिस्तान चले गये। जो बाकी कोई पीने तीन लाख से अधिक लोग रह गए हैं हिन्दुस्तान की हुकूमत उन के साथ जोर जबरदस्ती नहीं कर रही, वह सोच रही

है कि शायद वे अपनी मर्जी से ही वापस चले जायें। ऐसे वक्त में हिन्दुस्तान की हुकूमत की आलोचना करना ऐसे गलत आधार पर, न केवल हुकूमत के साथ अन्याय है बल्कि इस सारे देश के साथ भी बड़ा अन्याय है। मैं गृह मंत्री पर एक दूसरा आरोप लगाना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि आप ने इस रिपोर्ट में बताया है कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से त्रिपुरा में करीब ५०,००० व्यक्ति आये और ३००,००० के करीब असम में पाकिस्तान से लोग आये। इसी तरह से पश्चिमी बंगाल में ४५,६४३ आदमी पाकिस्तान से आकर बसे हैं। यह आप के ही जिम्मेदार आंकड़े हैं जिन को कि आप ने इस रिपोर्ट में छपा है। लेकिन इसी के साथ साथ इस में आपने यह भी लिखा है कि कुछ लोग ऐसे थे जोकि दूसरे देशों से आये और हिन्दुस्तान में आकर रहे। विदेशों से आकर जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान में बसे ३० सितम्बर, १९६२ तक, ऐसे लोगों की तादाद ४,२६,०६८ है। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से दरखास्त करूंगा कि वह सोमवार को अपना जवाब देते वक्त बतलायें कि जिन ४,२६,०६८ आदमियों को आप ने हिन्दुस्तान का शहरी करार दिया है उन में पाकिस्तानी लोगों की तादाद कितनी है ?

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन ने सरकार पर यह भी आरोप लगाया है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सर्विसेज में मुसलमानों का स्थान प्राप्त नहीं है। मैं इस बारे में बहुत विस्तार के साथ तो नहीं जाना चाहूंगा लेकिन मोटे आंकड़े रख कर यह बतलाना जरूर चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में तो उप-राष्ट्रपति और गवर्नर मुसलमान हैं। हमारे राजदूतावासों में १२ उच्च कर्मचारी मुसलमान हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार के ६ मिनिस्टर्स मुसलमान हैं। राज्य सरकारों के २६ मिनिस्टर्स मुसलमान हैं। हाईकोर्ट के १० जज मुसलमान हैं और जो अपना उच्चतम न्यायालय, सुप्रीम कोर्ट है, उस में भी १ जज मुसलमान है

एक माननीय सदस्य : एक नहीं बल्कि दो मुसलमान जज हैं ।

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : मेरे एक मित्र ने मेरी भूल सुधारी है । सुप्रीम कोर्ट में एक नहीं बल्कि दो जज मुसलमान हैं । इसी तरह से जो अपना यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन है उस में एक मेम्बर मुसलमान है । प्रांतों के जो पब्लिक सर्विस कमिसेंस हैं उन में भी ८ मुसलमान मेम्बर हैं । इतना होने के बाद भी अगर वह हिन्दुस्तान की हुकूमत की नीयत पर शक करते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान की हुकूमत पर इस तरह के आरोप लगाते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक अन्याय है । मैं तो चाहूँगा कि गृह-मंत्री जी परसें अपना उत्तर देते हुए इस बात का अवश्य जवाब दें कि असम में जो पाकिस्तानी आकर बसे हैं, कहीं असम राज्य की सरकारी मशीनरी में तो कुछ इस तरह के दिमाग काम नहीं कर रहे हैं जो वहाँ जिम्मेदार ओहदों पर बैठे हुए हैं जिनकी कि वजह से ७,००,००० के करीब यह पाकिस्तानी आ कर बस गये । यह बात ऐसे वक्त में और भी ज्यादा खतरनाक बन जाती है जब कि हमारी असम की सरहद पर चीन की विशाल सेनायें आकर खड़ी हुई हैं और कल को उधर से तां चीन का आक्रमण हो और इधर पाकिस्तान की नीयत जिस तरीके से धीरे-धीरे बदल रही है उन की भी शरारत शुरू हो जाय तो उस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान की अन्दरूनी हिफाजत की क्या हालत होगी ? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारे देश के लिये बहुत चिन्ता की चीज है । मेरे लायक दोस्त को इस प्रकार के आरोप लगाने से पहले हिन्दुस्तान की हुकूमत का खैया जरूर देख लेना चाहिये था । एक दूसरे विषय के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं अपनी सरकार से कुछ निवेदन करना चाहूँगा ।

हुकूमत देश से तो यह चाहती है कि देशवासी त्याग और बलिदान करें । देश के इस विपत्ति काल में जनता जितना अधिक

से अधिक त्याग हो सकता है, वह करे । लेकिन गृह-मंत्री जी, त्याग कराया था राणा प्रताप ने जिस ने राजस्थान की रक्षा के लिए पहले अपना सब कुछ त्याग दिया और तब फिर यह घोषणा भी की कि मैं जब तक राजस्थान के गौरव की रक्षा नहीं कर लूँगा तब तक पलंग पर सोऊँगा नहीं, महलों के अंदर रहूँगा नहीं, थाल में भोजन नहीं करूँगा, पत्तल पर भोजन करूँगा । इस तरह से राणा ने त्याग और बलिदान का एक आदर्श उपस्थित किया । नतीजा इस का यह हुआ कि भामाशाह जैसा व्यक्ति उन को मिला जिस ने कि अपनी सारी सम्पत्ति उन्हें दे दी । लेकिन इस के विपरीत आज अपनी सरकार और शासक वर्ग की क्या स्थिति है ? सरकार देश से तो त्याग कराना चाहती है लेकिन उस की अपनी स्वयं की स्थिति क्या है ? होम मिनिस्टरी की जो टी० ए०, डी० ए० की ५१ नम्बर की डिमांड है उस को देखने पर मुझे यह कहने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ा कि सरकार का खर्चा निरन्तर उसी गति से बढ़ता जा रहा है जैसा कि मुना है मुरसा का मुँह बढ़ता गया था । सन् १९५४-५५ में टी० ए०, डी० ए० पर ४ लाख ७१ हजार खर्च हुआ । सन् १९५६-५७ में ८ लाख २१ हजार रुपया खर्च हुआ । सन् १९६०-६१ में ९ लाख ५८ हजार रुपया खर्च हुआ । १९६१-६२ में ९ लाख ९३ हजार रुपये खर्च हुए । सन् १९६२-६३ के बजट में पहले ८ लाख रुपये रकखे गये लेकिन रिवाइज्ड बजट में उस को भी ९ लाख रुपये किया गया । इसी तरह से सन् १९६३-६४ के बजट में भी अब आप ने ९ लाख रुपये रकखे हैं लेकिन मेरा अंदाजा है कि जैसे आप हमेशा बाद में रिवाइज कर लिया करते हैं, यह भी रिवाइज्ड हो कर १० लाख रुपये तक जरूर पहुँच जायेगा ।

इस प्रकार से सरकार का खर्चा बराबर बढ़ता चला जा रहा है । मेरे पास कुछ विस्तृत आंकड़े भी हैं जिन में एक-एक मिनिस्टरी का टी० ए०, डी० ए० का व्यौरा दिया हुआ

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

है। हम देखते हैं कि कहीं कहीं तो उन का टी० ए०, डी० ए० का टोटल बिल उन के वेतन से लगभग दुगुना पहुँच गया है। मैं एक, एक मिनिस्टर का हिमाव नाम ले कर तो नहीं बता सकूँगा लेकिन सरकार से यह अवश्य कहना चाहूँगा कि वह इस विषय में अवश्य आदर्श उपस्थित करे। जहाँ यह सरकार और उस के मिनिस्टर्स देश की जनता से त्याग करने की अपेक्षा करते हैं वहाँ स्वयं भी कुछ नमूना बनें। मिनिस्टर्स को जो सम्पत्तुअरी एलाउंस मिलता है या आतिथ्य भत्ता मिलता है वह सन् १९६१-६२ में ८३ हजार २६२ रुपये था पर सन १९६२-६३ में यह बढ़ कर १ लाख ७५ हजार रुपये हुआ और सन ६३-६४ के बजट में इस मद में १ लाख ११ हजार ४०० रुपये रक्खे गये हैं। अब नहीं कहा जा सकता कि रिवाइज हो कर उस में भी कितना बढ़ेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस बात को भी आप कहने की आज्ञा दीजिये कि केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल का आकार बहुत बड़ा है और इसी को ले कर सारे देश में चर्चा हो रही है कि कैबिनेट बहुत बड़ी है, क्या ही अच्छा हो कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने मंत्रिमंडल के आकार को छोटा करे और पंजाब की तरह वह भी एक आदर्श उपस्थित करे ताकि दूसरे प्रान्तों में भी इसी तरह के आदर्श मंत्रिमंडल बनाये जायें। कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर्स की तनक्वाह सन् ६२-६३ में जहाँ ३ लाख २४ हजार रुपये थी वह अब नये बजट में बढ़ा कर सन ६३-६४ के लिए ४ लाख ८६ हजार रखी गई है। १ लाख ६२ हजार की वृद्धि हो गई। क्या और मिनिस्टर्स को बढ़ाने की तैयारी है? यह १ लाख ६२ हजार क्यों और बढ़ाया? सरकार की इस के पीछे क्या मंशा है जनता को इस का थोड़ा परिचय तो दे कि यह वृद्धि क्यों करनी पड़ी है।

दूसरी एक बड़ी बात यह है कि यहां हमेशा करप्शन और भ्रष्टाचार आदि की

भी काफी चर्चाएँ हुई हैं। गृह मंत्री जी, हमारे देश का जो संविधान बना है वह इंग्लैंड आदि के विधान का अधिकांश अनुकरण कर के बना है। चंद दिन पहले इंग्लैंड के एक उपमंत्री ने केवल इसलिए त्यागपत्र दिया कि उस ने अनजाने में अपनी कार एक ऐसे विद्यार्थी को ड्राइव करने के लिए दे दी थी जिस का लाइसेंस पहले छीना जा चुका था। पता लगने के बाद उस ने अपने पद से त्यागपत्र दे दिया यह कह कर कि यह मेरा दोष था, भले ही मैं उस की जानकारी न रखता होऊँ। इस तरह का आदर्श कम से कम यहां भी तो कुछ व्यक्तियों को अवश्य उपस्थित करना चाहिए जिससे कि देश को विश्वास हो कि इस तरह के दो-चार व्यक्ति यहां भी हैं।

हिन्दी के साथ अंग्रेजी को सन ६५ के बाद भी जो सह भाषा या सखी भाषा बनाये रखने का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा अपना विचार उस बारे में इस प्रकार का है कि सरकार जब यह कहती है कि अगर अंग्रेजी को १९६५ के बाद नहीं रक्खा गया तो देश की एकता टूटजायेगी, इस का सब से बड़ा कारण भद्रास में, खास तौर से द्रविड़ मुन्नेत्र कड़घम का, अंग्रेजी के बजाय हिन्दी को राजभाषा का विरोध है। मैं तो कहूँगा कि सन् १९६५ के बाद बजाय इस के कि हिन्दी के साथ अंग्रेजी को आप सह भाषा रक्खें, आप तामिल को सह भाषा बना दें तो देश उस को अच्छा स्वीकार कर लेगा। कम से कम भारतीय भाषा तो वह होगी . .

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode): Is he referring to our party? We are not able to follow.

Mr. Speaker: He has said nothing derogatory of your party.

Shri S. Kandappan: Thank you.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री जी अंग्रेजी

को सह भाषा बनाने की बात कह तो रहे हैं पर मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि यह सखी भाषा नहीं बन पायेगी क्योंकि सखी भाषा का अभिप्राय तो मिश्रतापूर्ण व्यवहार का भी होता है। लेकिन अंग्रेजी की मिश्रता जब इन १५-१७ वर्षों में हिन्दी के साथ स्थापित नहीं हो सकी तो १९६५ में जब कि वह अपना सूर्य अस्ताचल की ओर जाता हुआ देखेगी तो यह मिश्रता कैसे स्थापित हो सकेगी? अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी को सन् ६५ के बाद सखी भाषा कहने के बजाय अगर आप सौत भाषा कहें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। अंग्रेजी को तो यह देख कर मौतिया डाल अभी से हो रही है कि कल हिन्दी मेरे आसन पर आने की तैयारी कर रही है।

दिल्ली प्रशासन के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि १७-२-५६ के 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' के अनुसार दिल्ली की २४ लाख की आबादी में १२,००० के लगभग अपराधी थे। उन में ७२०० आदमी ऐसे थे जो बदचलन या सजा-याफ़ता थे। दूसरे शब्दों में इसे कहा जाय तो यह ठीक होगा कि पुलिस की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार दिल्ली में प्रति २०० बालिगों में एक अपराधी है। सन् १९५८ की पुलिस रिपोर्ट में एक साल में १५४१४ केस दर्ज हुए जिन में से कि ५४४० केस इसलिए छोड़ दिये गये कि उन के लिए साहायत नहीं मिल पाई थी। १४ अक्टूबर सन् १९६० के 'स्टेट्समैन' में एक खबर छपी कि यहाँ के डी० आई० जी० पुलिस ने रात को थानों का जा कर आकस्मिक मुआयना किया और उस चैकिंग में वह हैरान रह गए—उन्हें २० थाने लगभग ऐसे मिले जहाँ कि १२ बजे के बाद स्टाफ आराम के साथ सोया पड़ा था। परिणाम उसका यह है कि दिल्ली के माथे पर इस प्रकार का कलंक लगता चला जा रहा है। अभी कुछ दिन की ही बात है कि एक विदेशी पत्रकार श्री एटकिन्सन की उन के प्लैट में हत्या कर दी गई। एक दूधिया व एक दो और आदमी इस संबंध में पकड़े भी गये जोकि इस हत्या से संबंधित बतलाये जाते हैं। मैं

नहीं जानता कि आगे चल कर जांच में उसका क्या परिणाम निकलेगा परन्तु जहाँ तक इस घटना का संबंध है वह कोई केवल अकेली हो ऐसी घटना नहीं है बल्कि यहाँ दिल्ली में इस तरह के अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं। दिल्ली में डाके और चोरियां व हत्याएं तो होती ही रहती हैं। बलात्कार, तेजाब फेंकने और लड़कियों के साथ छेड़छाड़ करने के केस भी दिल्ली में बढ़ रहे हैं। यह दिल्ली की पुलिस के लिए लज्जा की बात है कि वह इन घटनाओं को रोक नहीं पाती है। जब शास्त्री जी कहते हैं कि दिल्ली में चूंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार है इसलिए यहाँ पर अन्य और किसी सरकार की आवश्यकता नहीं है तो दूसरे शब्दों में अगर जनता यह कहे कि जितनी भी कमी है यह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की है तो गलत नहीं होगा। जब केन्द्रीय सरकार की ठीक नाक के नीचे जनता की सुरक्षा नहीं की जा सकती है तो फिर अन्य जगहों का तो कहना ही क्या है? इसके लिए मंत्री महोदय को गंभीरता-पूर्वक सोचना चाहिए और आवश्यक कदम उठाने चाहिए।

मैं अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्ति की ओर ले जाते हुए दो, तीन बातें और विशेष कहना चाहता हूँ। एक तो यह कि दिल्ली राजधानी में जो विदेशियों की प्रतिमाएं लगी हुई हैं जब-जब सरकार को उनको हटाने के लिए कहा जाता है तो सरकार कहती है कि इनको उठा कर रखने के लिए हमारे अजायबघर में जगह नहीं है। पर मेरा तो कहना है कि इनको अजायबघर में रख कर क्या इनकी पूजा करियेगा? इन को समुद्र में फिकवाइये न? यह कलंक भारत के माथे से हटाइये। १५-१७ वर्ष व्यतीत हो जाने के बाद भी अभी तक यह कालिमा हमारे माथे पर लगी हुई है। इन विदेशियों की प्रतिमाएं हटा कर इन की जगह पर लगवाइये वह प्रतिमाएं जिन को देख कर भारत का स्वाभिमान जागृत हो उठे। इंडिया गेट पर जार्ज पंजम की मूर्ति लगी हुई है वहाँ भारत के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति स्वर्गीय डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद की प्रतिमा स्थापित होनी चाहिए।

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

विजय चौक में लौह पुरुष सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल की प्रतिमा स्थापित होनी चाहिए। लेकिन साथ ही साथ अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़ी नम्रता से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक इस पालियामेंट की चहारदीवारी का संबंध है, अभी मैं ने कल या परसों देखा कि यहां अन्दर किसी की प्रतिमा लगने जा रही है, अब यह प्रतिमाएं दिल्ली में कहीं भी लगे, बम्बई में लगे, कलकत्ते में लगे लेकिन जहाँ तक पालियामेंट की चहारदीवारी का संबंध है इस में हमें किसी का भी स्टेचू नहीं लगाना चाहिए। पालियामेंट तो बिल्कुल एक प्रभावशाली, निष्पक्ष ढंग से ही रहनी चाहिए। इस में किसी की प्रतिमा नहीं लगनी चाहिए। और फिर जब गांधी जी की प्रतिमा यहां नहीं लगी तो किसी और की प्रतिमा चहारदीवारी में स्थापित की जाय मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कोई शुभ परम्परा नहीं होगी। मुझे विश्वास है कि गृह मंत्री महोदय इन सारी बातों पर गम्भीरता से निर्णय लेंगे।

Shri Abdul Ghanj Goni (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Speaker, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity at the last moment to speak about these grants. According to the report before us—I do not call it a report; it is a gist of the activities of the Home Minister or of the home front—we know some things. Since yesterday, many points have been discussed elaborately but unfortunately some trends have been there in the Congress or the other parties and some speeches have been made on communal lines with a reactionary bias which do not fit into the present atmosphere. I would only draw your attention about the integration of the services. I am very happy that the integration of the services are being extended to engineering, medical and other departments also. But integration does not mean only promotions to the officers; it should not be limited to bringing them into the I.A.S. or other cadres or giving promotions. There should be in the real sense

integration. There should be inter-State transfers in the interest of public administration. There are complaints that officers are staying for more than 10-20 years at one place; they are not transferred. The first item in the report says about the extension of integration to the engineering and medical services also. There should be inter-State transfers to restore confidence in the services and to give them a national outlook. They should not be limited to the States. For instance, a man from Kashmir Services should not be limited to Kashmir State but he should go to other States; similarly other State administrators should come to that State also. As somebody has said, I submit that the officers should also feel that they are a very important section of our nation. It is the responsibility of the officers of the I.A.S., I.C.S. cadres to build a new India. If they behave, the whole nation will behave. Ministers and Governments change but I.A.S., I.C.S. officers and heads of departments belong to permanent services and should guide the department properly.

I understand that there are some difficulties. We are talking of corruption at higher and lower levels. This could not be removed by giving promotions or giving high salaries. I understand that in 1947-48 the expenditure on police was Rs. 66 lakhs; it has now gone up to 22.26 crores in 1962-63. It has increased more than 22 times. We should take the efficiency of the police department and see it. It should also increase, at least by two times. Promotions and grants are of no use unless efficiency is there. The people in the police department should feel their responsibility. As a student of the 9th class I was arrested for the first time. I had the picture in my brain of the post-independent India then, when the police would come to the village to safeguard us and help us. But still I say without contradiction that that factor has not been developed so far. Still, in the villages, especially, the police has not

become such as to fit that picture, that idea, which I had painted in my brain sometime before Independence. When I was a student, I had that idea about the police. I expected a change now; I expected that they would change their entire character and be the guardians of the people. But that is not so. They must know how to behave with the parties and with the people and others, and become the guardians of the people.

I should like to submit one more thing: there should be the minimum of interference in the Government services. I know the officers' cadre. Unless that cadre feels secure, unless there is a surety of service for them, unless there is no interference from the Ministry or from the politician, things will not improve. When I say, politician, I include myself also in that, because sometimes I also go to the officers and recommend cases. The officials should feel and exercise their own functions and they should not be just puppets of their bosses in the Government. As a student of politics, I say the main responsibility to the nation lies on the official machinery. I would submit a few proposals about this aspect of the matter.

Firstly, if you want to root out corruption, there should be the minimum interference. Secondly, the transfers should be limited. I know of cases where people have been transferred simply because they are not able to pull on with their superiors. There should be restrictions placed by the heads of departments on the subordinate officers to go direct to the Ministers and talk to them. There should be a limit. I may be wrong, but I think that the services will be a bit disciplined only if such restrictions are placed on them. Unless there is discipline in the services, I do not think efficiency will be achieved.

I have seen the conditions in the posts and telegraphs department. I

appreciate their procedure. When they want to transfer an officer, they give him notice that he will have to move from this place to that place. If he is to be transferred in the first week of April, he will be given that notice, say, in February. Then, if they have got any grievances or have any local trouble, those things are also attended to. For example, if some honest officers are in debt, that is also attended to. But in other departments, the transfers are ordered immediately, and the persons are not given any joining time or T.A. That means a lot of trouble to the persons concerned. So, I suggest that there should be a limit of three years as the minimum period of service at any one place.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Abdul Ghanj Goni: Then, there should be some sort of vigilance in respect of the official red-tapism. This is my personal experience. Unless there is recommendation, no paper in the Government offices will move from one table to another table. Only when there is a telephone call from an M.P. or an M.L.A. or any such person, the papers will move. Or, somebody must go personally there. For instance, take a contractor or a licensee, or an industrialist. Their application for licence or for any scheme will not move from one table to the other unless they go and oblige the man there! I suggest that in order to remove this red-tape and such bad practices, there should be vigilance committees in every State. The officer must keep a note of papers which are delayed for one year, two years or five years. He should also give the reasons for the delay. Unless that note is there, nobody will be responsible. If such a system is made compulsory, the officer at whose table the delay started and others who are responsible will feel their responsibility and thus, red-tapism, to some extent, will be lessened.

Yesterday, I listened to the speech of Shri Kamath and the speeches of

[Shri Abdul Ghani Goni]

some other hon. Members also. They said that some extraordinary amounts have been spent in Kashmir. I understand that in India as a whole there has been an over-all development. India has been progressing through the first Plan, the second Plan and the third Plan. In respect of Kashmir also there is the Plan. Somebody said yesterday that crores of rupees have been spent without any audit; it was, I think, the hon. Member, Shri Kamath who happens to be—I cannot say distinguished, but one of the most vocal Parliamentarians here. I am sorry that he did not know even this much that for the last four or five years, Kashmir has entered into a financial agreement with the Central Government under which the Auditor-General has got jurisdiction over the State's accounts. I have got reports of the Public Accounts Committee for Jammu and Kashmir, as for other States. I may say that Kashmir has got its own position. We are also entitled, not as a charity from the Central Government, but as a matter of right. Just as every Indian citizen can demand his rights, Kashmir, being an integral part of India, has got some rights as others.

Mr. Kamath said that crores of rupees are being spent on Kashmir. I am sorry he does not know what the Finance Commission have said in their report. I am surprised and very grieved that the Finance Commission has not behaved properly with Jammu and Kashmir. This is the Finance Commission's third report. In spite of its geographical position, topographical position and the neglect by autocratic rule there for ages, absence of railways and the heavy transport costs, Kashmir has been neglected by the Finance Commission. From Rs. 4 crores, Andhra now gets Rs. 9 crores; from Rs. 4.5 crores, Assam now gets Rs. 5.25 crores and so on. The allocations of all the States have increased, but the allocation for Jammu and Kashmir has decreased. Under the

second Finance Commission's proposals, we got Rs. 3 crores. Now we have got Rs. 1.75 crores. This is the greatest neglect. It is a backward area and it is the most neglected area, as a result of autocratic rule for hundreds of years. Those gentlemen who know Jammu and Kashmir will realise that whereas a mile of road constructed anywhere else in India will not cost more than Rs. 10 lakhs, a part of a mile of road in Kashmir will cost lakhs of rupees, because of high mountains and rocks to be cut. So, I would humbly submit that this allocation should be revised.

Lastly, I do not say that Kashmir is a great asset to India. But Kashmir is a part of India. It is the park and beauty of India. So, the Centre has to maintain it.

16.32 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up Private Members' Resolutions.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Sir, Resolution No. 1 is also very important as it deals with regional disparities. But if Resolution No. 2 is to be taken up, the first resolution may be taken on the next day, because we will go up to 6.30 on Resolution No. 2 alone. The third resolution can be moved. If you take the second resolution, it will take us up to 6.30. Then, the third resolution can be moved and we may discuss the first resolution next time.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection, if the House agrees that we can take it up. Then perhaps we can only allow the next resolution to be moved for a minute and we can spend that half an hour on the demands of the Home Ministry. Would the House like that?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): The resolution on regional disparities

is very important and it must be discussed.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have asked for more time for that resolution.

Mr. Speaker: There is a motion to be adopted first.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Seventeenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 27th March, 1963."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Seventeenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 27th March, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: I think the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs wanted to say something. Is it the sense of the House that we sit up to 6.30 today?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): That half-an-hour which is left will be spent on the Demands relating to the Home Ministry. We will sit up to 10.00.

An Hon. Member: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: There is so much pressure. If we can accommodate another three hon. Members, it would be good. So we can spend that half-an-hour on the Home Ministry's Demands.

16.34 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY IN NEFA

Shri Hem Barua: Sir I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that the administrative policy so far pursued in NEFA calls for radical change in the context of facts and forces spotlighted by the recent Chinese aggression on that part of our territory."

NEFA is an international spotlight today because of Chinese armed penetration and our reverses there. This tragic fact, Sir, has not only highlighted certain issues but also have spotlighted certain things in our basic philosophy of NEFA which calls for a reappraisal in the light of these forces and facts. On the eve of our freedom, Professor Coupland, the British Constitutional expert, suggested a crown colony of Assam and the Burma Hills under the aegis of the British. It also included the NEFA Hills. But this suggestion of Prof. Coupland proved effete, and when freedom came it came for the whole of our country irrespective of hills or plains.

Sir, the Inner Line Regulation of 1873 as also the Frontier Tracts Regulation of 1880 imposed by the British together with Section 60 of the Government of India Act of 1919, succeeded in widening further the gulf between the NEFA hills and the rest of India. These obnoxious regulations—the Inner Line Regulation and the Frontier Tracts Regulation—are, in fact, the policy of segregation in practice, and we in the context of freedom are implementing this policy with meticulous zeal, possibly with greater élan.

Despite the long column of British rule, embracing 70 years, for the hills, and the Christian missionary work filtering through them—not, of course, in NEFA—there has been little or no tangible development in the socio-economic or political life of the people. This is because of the fact

[Shri Hem Barua]

that by this policy of segregation adopted by the British they sought to preserve these hill people as museum pieces and shut them off from the so-called contagion of the rest of our country.

Sir, I will quote from the Dhebar Commission's report, to show how this policy has had obnoxious impact on the life of the people. This is what the Dhebar Commission report says:

"The British policy of isolating the tribes resulted in exploitation..... The condition of the tribals before independence goes to show that the policy of isolation and drift meant nothing more than a maintenance of *status quo*."

And, we are interested in maintaining that *status quo* even in the context of freedom. We must see that we give an opportunity to these hills people to develop a comprehensive Indian mind.

But that is what is missed. That cannot be possible if we adopt and implement this British policy of isolation. That cannot be possible if you want to preserve NEFA as an isolated land, as a virgin soil for the External Affairs Ministry people to plough and survey in an atmosphere of grand isolation. Their empire has cracked. I see Shrimati Lakshmi Menon is smiling at me. Their empire has cracked and possibly this is the only empire where they can survey and rule, where they can rule as absolute monarchs. Whatever that might be, this is a fact.

Now, the problem is how to bring these NEFA people within a democratic set-up, under a unified pattern. This cannot be done by following the British policy of isolation. If we follow that policy, as we have followed in the case of NEFA, it means the repetition of the British game of gamble, and if this poison seed of separate existence is allowed to grow and thrive

into a shrub, it will become harmful to our national interest. As you know, Sir, disruptive forces have a tendency towards widening circles; they want to widen and once they are let loose it is very difficult, it is almost impossible to destroy or uproot them. Whatever that might be, the British followed this policy of isolation for NEFA because they were confident of their capacity to defend and protect the MacMahon line with the active support and co-operation of friendly Tibet. And Tibet was independent, as our Prime Minister has said in his book "Glimpses of World History".

Since 1912 Tibet had been resisting all possible encroachments by China on her autonomy. Tibet was invaded by the Chinese under the command of Mr. Cho En-feng in 1910 and this gentleman, this Chinese commander, wanted to exploit the racial and religious sentiments of the people living in those border areas. As soon as the British power realised that he was attempting to exploit the religious and racial sentiments of the people living in the border areas, because they also belonged to the Mongoloid complex, immediately they had the India-Tibet border demarcated, and the result was the Simla treaty of 1914. Then the British rulers sent their troops, their garrisons, to the mountain country so that Tibet may not disappear into the great land mass of China. Now Tibet has disappeared into the great land mass of China, and we abdicated our right in Tibet in 1950. The British power had adopted security measures for these areas with the active help and co-operation of Tibet. We have allowed Tibet to be liquidated. At the time, they adopted security measures, so far as NEFA and our border areas are concerned, we copied the British policy of isolation all right, but, at the same time we did not copy their vision and alertness in regard to the security measures, so far as these regions are concerned.

This is because of one thing, which is an oft-repeated thing. Possibly, we did not believe that China would ever attack us. We were so much enamoured of the pre-marital romance and post-marital honeymooning with China that we could not believe of the fact that China may ever attack us and anybody who said that there was a threat from China, even during the late fifties was dubbed as a war-monger, was described as an agent of the Anglo-American bloc.

What is the result of that? The result is that we neglected the security of NEFA; we neglected the security of our frontier areas. I have told you already that Mr. Chao En-fring, under whose command China attacked Tibet in 1910, tried to exploit the religious and racial sentiments of the people living in the border areas. Out of the ashes of Mr. Chao En-fring is born Mr. Chou En-lai, who has been trying deliberately and desperately during the last few years to exploit the religious and racial sentiments of these people. May I quote Mr. Chou En-lai, what he said on 9th July 1957 in the People's Congress? He said this much, and it is a very significant quotation:

"The boundary line between two countries is often found dividing into two parts, a nationality living in compact communities on the borders."

This is what he said, and this is the argument advanced by Mr. Chou En-lai on the ground of ethnological affinity. On the top of that, Mr. Mao Tse-tung has also advocated the very theory when he demanded a Mongoloid Federation of the Himalayan region on the ground of ethnical affinity. It is true that Mr. Chou En-lai is not wrong in this viewpoint. The fringe of NEFA, where the hills of NEFA get interlocked with the hills of Burma and Tibet are streamlined with a certain common ethnological set-up.

But then I would say, to register a claim on the ground of racial or ethnological affinity, as Mr. Chou En-lai has done, on a part of our territory that is fortified by historical traditions and international agreements is an absurd argument. Yet then this fact also remains that NEFA, in spite of its Mongoloid complex, is as much a part of India as your Punjab is or the hon. Prime Minister's UP is. I would say, with pain of course, that no attempt has so far been made to create that psychology that NEFA belongs to India and that India belongs to NEFA, that NEFA is a part of our dreams and aspirations, that NEFA is blood of our blood and flesh of our flesh. There has never been any attempt to create that psychology in this country.

I would say about this segregation policy that it has caused great psychological damages and has also retarded progress and advancement. I always feel that progress is as much a psychic process as it is a physical process. In this connection I would like to quote Dr. Guha, a noted anthropologist, who said as far back as 1951—I quote—

"Complete isolation has never led to progress and advancement but always to strangulation and death, whether we look to lower animals or human beings."

I can tell you that the hon. Prime Minister was inspired with this idea when he addressed the Constituent Assembly on the safeguards for minorities. He was of the same view. This is what the hon. Prime Minister said—I quote—

"It is not right that in trying to do it—raise the level of backward groups—we create further barriers because the ultimate object is not separatism but the building up of an organisation."

This was before our Prime Minister was converted to the new philosophy for NEFA.

What is this new philosophy for NEFA? It is a romantic approach

[Shri Hem Barua]

unrelated to facts. According to this new philosophy of NEFA anthropological curiosities are much more important than the compulsion of psychology, the compulsion of administration, the compulsion of national integration and the compulsion of defence and strategy. Because of this we are in this state of affairs for our Prime Minister all of a sudden became a victim of anthropological ideas.

This policy hitherto pursued in NEFA has worked as a deterrent towards the growth of a comprehensive Indian mind so far as these people are concerned. What about these people? They are a people who are consigned in semi-naked social and economic backwardness. Therefore it is nothing astonishing to hear Monpa Tribesmen say, "We were porters under the Indians; we will be porters under the Chinese. How does that affect us?". It is a psychology of that sort. I do not condemn that, I say, it is we who stand condemned. Have not the affairs of NEFA exposed our perfidy and lack of character to the bottom? The annals of the Tusker Project are too bright to be repeated.

Therefore I would again repeat that under all schemes of development we must be inspired by the idea to create that homogeneity, that sense and that urgency for a comprehensive Indian mind. How can a comprehensive Indian mind be achieved? I would say that this can be done by integrating NEFA with its immediate neighbour on this side, for which there is a constitutional provision. Just as it is not possible to integrate, for instance, the Marine Drive of Bombay with the Lal Qilla in Delhi, so it is not possible to integrate NEFA with New Delhi with the great landmass intervening in between.

Now, one of the reasons why N.E.F.A. is preserved like that is a closed book for all of us. Why is it so? That has been explained by our Prime Minister in one of his spee-

ches. He wants to preserve the culture of the N.E.F.A. people, the beautiful and colourful costumes of the N.E.F.A. people. This is what he has said: May I quote?

"I do not agree with the criticism that the preservation of tribal art and tribal dress indicates a desire to keep the tribal people as museum specimens.—So far all right—The danger is that these people will lose their culture and have nothing to replace it. I have no doubt that with the opening out of roads and other communications, these remote areas will be influenced by the rest of India. What has usually happened is that these artistic primitive people lose their artistry and get nothing to replace it."

I have read with attention. These very sentiments—I admire the Prime Minister for his sentiments—have found eloquent expression in a poem by a modern poet of Ghana, Dei Anang. I love this poet. This is what he says. He has drawn a fine distinction between the two civilisations.

"Here we stand
Poised between two civilisations
Backward? To days of drums
And festal dances in the shade
Of sun-kist palms.
Or forward?
Forward
Toward?

The slums, where man is
dumped upon men.

Here is a very eloquent expression. Like the Prime Minister, I also do not want the shoddy civilisation—civilisation of industrial slums—civilisation of industrial slumps and area pavement of which T. S. Eliot and Audien, two English poets have

written profusely, to be imported into N.E.F.A. At the same time, if this means denying the people of N.E.F.A. the benefits of modern science and technology, I say, this is wrong policy. In spite of Dei Anang, Ghana that is today emerging into the sunshine of freedom is desperately trying to improve her economic condition with the help of science and technology.

The Prime Minister, as it is evident from his statement, wants to deny them roads even. Why do you want to deny them even roads? In order to preserve their song? This is not good psychology. It is no use trying to preserve these people as museum specimens. Modern civilisation shows a tendency towards a unified pattern. What do we find? A shop window in Connaught Place, for instance or Shanghai, is not much different from a shop window in New York, Paris or Moscow. An educated tribal boy will naturally clothe his nakedness with western dress, with trousers and shirts, not even with dhoty and kurta or pyjamas and sherwani. A tribal girl will naturally like to clothe herself with skirts and blouses—the utmost concession she might make in that she might take to the Indian saree—and possibly foam rubber also to pinpoint the significant parts of her body. Whatever that may be, this arguments to preserve N.E.F.A. as an isolated area, because you want to preserve their culture....

Mr. Speaker: Something I overheard. He will have 25 minutes. After 20 minutes I will ring the bell.

Shri Hem Barua (Hoshangabad): I have taken only....

Mr. Speaker: He started at 4.35 He will go on till 5 o'clock.

Shri Hem Barua: I have so many things to say.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He may be given half an hour.

Mr. Speaker: Out of the two hours, there may be others who may support him. He may require the support of others.

Shri Hem Barua: I will say this much only. Forty minutes. This nostalgia....

Mr. Speaker: I will allow him 30 minutes. No question of 40 minutes. That is the utmost I can give.

Shri Hem Barua: This nostalgia, romantic attachment for colourful costumes is not a bad thing in itself. But, if it is made a grand premise on which to plant a basic administrative policy, then, that is wrong. Do you know that N.E.F.A. is a forbidden land for Indians? No Indian is allowed to visit N.E.F.A. without a permit. What about the gates to N.E.F.A. on the northern border along the McMahon line? The Chinese come and go. They intermarry with people there as they like. It is no secret that the Chinese took people from the Dirong Dzong area of N.E.F.A. and trained them up in the Peoples Institute for Minorities. Then, these are the people who are creating a dangerous, troublesome situation there. Therefore, I would say that the Prime Minister should see that NEFA is opened up to our people also. Now, you cannot stop the winds of change and all that. And, again, what about this? I say like this because I know that the Chinese have been carrying on propaganda there about the myth of Chinese invincibility and all that, and this might have an impact on the psychology of the people. It is a very dangerous thing. At the same time, we have decided note to send our Indian Army to NEFA. This is also a very dangerous thing in the sense that if the NEFA people come to think that they are being neglected, and the Government of India is not interested in defending them and the Government of India is interested in defending only the plains area of India, then that would be a dangerous thing.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): That is not the policy.

Shri Hem Barua: That should not be the policy. I would say that I agree with my hon. friend entirely.

The Constitution says that there should be integration of NEFA ultimately with Assam. And I would make some suggestions in this regard. I would say that if the administrative integration of NEFA with Assam may not be possible now, there should be integration in other avenues of cooperation. What is there to stop integration in other avenues of co-operation? There should be a phased programme towards co-operation. In the light of that, I would say, firstly that there should be an exchange of officers and officials of the administrative and the technical cadres between Assam and NEFA. Secondly, Assam Government should make provisions for stipends to NEFA students and offer them facilities to study in the plains area of Assam.

Thirdly, I would say that there should be co-operation between the Government of Assam and NEFA so far as development programme are concerned. The fourth thing that I would say is that if possible, and if necessary the Constitution can be amended in the light of that, there should be provision for representation of the NEFA people in the Assam Legislative Assembly. In that case, they would come to acquire some ideas of how our democracy works. At least, they will come to experience the pangs and pleasures of our democracy. At the same time, I would say that whatever the form of Government for NEFA, it must ensure three fundamental human and political rights. One is maximum autonomy within the set-up of democracy and socialist economy; the second is elimination of exploitation from whatever source; and the third is the rights of the hills people to land and forests.

About language, I would say that there are about 50 dialects prevalent in NEFA now, and it is difficult to evolve one language as a medium of instruction. But, on the other hand, most of the NEFA people understand and speak Assamese. I would suggest that until one language is evolved out of these 50 dialects, Assamese should be the medium of instruction, and if the local people or the NEFA people do not desire it, and they desire that Assamese should not be the language, then, in that case, Assamese can be dispensed with. But, at the same time, what is happening now? The Government is oscillating between Assamese, Hindi and English.

Then, I would say that NEFA is one of the most important defence lines of our country. This is also a fact that the Burma road which sprang into great prominence during the last World War starts from Lashio, the last border town of the Union of Burma. The Chinese have rather feverishly built it up on their side of the territory, besides building up stable roads all along the McMahon line. As against this, what about our roads in this eastern frontier?

I would say that roads in the defence frontier like NEFA are like arteries in a human body, and our modern Armed Forces are mechanised units, and they move on wheels. Wheels need roads.

I have five minutes more.

Mr. Speaker: If he can finish his speech earlier, there is no harm.

An Hon. Member: He can go on till 5 p.m.

Shri Hem Barua: I do not want to finish earlier.

May I quote from the Report of the Hills Sub-Committee of the Constituent Assembly?

The Sub-Committee recommended:

"The Central Government should continue to administer the Frontier

Tracts and Tribal areas with the Government of Assam as its agent until administration has been satisfactorily established over a sufficiently wide area. Areas over which administration has been satisfactorily establishment may be taken over by the Provincial Government with the approval of the Federal Government."

This recommendation visualises integration as a process and the State Government as the instrument for the process to work itself out. But somehow or other, this recommendation was reversed and instead of the State Government the Governor of Assam was appointed as the agent of the Federal. Thus bureaucracy was firmly planted in NEFA. And what about bureaucracy? Bureaucracy not only eats up democracy but it breeds anti-national and anti-democratic traditions. As an instance, when the Chinese attacked us, pressmen and photographers who were allowed to go there were screened at Delhi. It is this NEFA administration that allowed non-accredited pressmen and photographers to visit NEFA. It allowed them jeeps also. It is because there is no check over them. It functions in an isolated way.

17 hrs.

Now I would say that defence in the modern sense means more than a goal-keeper's line in a football field. If NEFA is our forward line of defence, then Assam, the hills and plains of Assam, which are closely connected with NEFA must serve as the back line of defence. Defence in the modern context means more than a few military checkposts in the frontier because modern war means total mobilisation. We forget this fact only at our peril.

The people of NEFA are primitive. The further one enters into NEFA the more one finds the 20th century recede into the backwaters of civilisation as shadows on celluloid. These conditions await revolutionary changes

not only in the interest of NEFA people themselves but in the interest of India as a whole.

I would say the Chinese aggression has opened up the flood gates of opportunities to us to rephrase our basic policy towards NEFA. We must not allow the sands of time to slip out from under our feet. NEFA marks our destiny and we must do everything possible to make that destiny stable, strong and sure.

Mr. Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that the administrative policy so far pursued in NEFA calls for radical change in the context of facts and forces spotlighted by the recent Chinese aggression on that part of our territory".

There is an amendment tabled by Shri P. R. Chakraverti.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): I move:

That in the resolution—

- (i) for "radical change" substitute "reorientation";
- (ii) add at the end—"so as to ensure adequate facilities to the people of the area for self-expression".

While thanking you. . . .

Mr. Speaker: The amendment is also before the House. Shri P. C. Borooah.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): You had thanks from Shri P. R. Chakraverti and you called Shri P. C. Borooah.

Mr. Speaker: I will deserve those thanks later.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): I am senior.

The hon. Mover in presenting the Resolution for acceptance of the

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

House has covered half of the world and several centuries. I do not want to go to that length. I would confine myself only to some bare facts. So I do not know to what extent they become interesting to the House. However, I would try to be as brief as possible. The NEFA administration was separated from Assam. . . .

Mr. Speaker: May I just know how many Members would like to participate? so that I may fix a time-limit?—I find there are 9 Members. So seven minutes each.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Ten minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Borooah may have ten minutes, coming as he does from Assam.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When will the Prime Minister speak?

Mr. Speaker: At 6 0' Clock, I suppose. He will take about half an hour, I suppose.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Yes, Sir, about half an hour, but with your permission, I should like to leave early. I do not wish to limit the debate.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We will be happy to hear him any time, even now straightaway.

Mr. Speaker: When does he want to leave?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: About quarter to six at the latest.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right then.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The NEFA administration was separated from the Assam administration as early as 1952 with the declared object of developing the area and gradual integration of the area with the rest of Assam, in other words with the rest of India,

as development progressed. But it is very regrettable that after the lapse of the tenth year and after spending about Rs. 100 crores on a population of 3½ lakhs, the administration has not been able to produce even a single bit of developed area fit for integration with the State of Assam or the rest of the country. On the contrary, this administration has been able only to create a Chinese wall between the inhabitants of NEFA and the inhabitants of the rest of the country, more particularly the plains nearby where their own kith and kin live, with whom they have long-standing cultural and linguistic relationship.

The policy of segregation, as the Mover said, excellently fitted the British and at a time when there was no fear of any aggression on the borders. But the present is not the time when it can be tolerated, because we must be careful, because we cannot, with an aggressor like China on the north, sit tight.

The steps taken were so drastic that the good officers who belonged to the Assam administration, who had done commendable work in NEFA before 1952, were all removed from there, and strangers taken from distant places were put there, strangers who did not know the terrain or anything about the local people there.

Distinguished educationists in the NEFA administration were removed from NEFA, and in their place, people recruited from UP and other places were appointed and put in charge of education there.

In the name of preserving their culture, the inhabitants of NEFA have been kept out of contact with the local people or the people of the rest of the country, and they have been deprived the opportunity of developing the consciousness that they belong to the great Indian nation. This has been frankly stated by the Mover also.

The educational policy there is most defective. The men who have been entrusted with this important work have no knowledge of the region or the people there. What reason can there be to recruit teachers of even primary schools from distant places? Why should the appointment of primary teachers be kept in the hands of the Director of Education, NEFA, in Shillong? Why can it not be given to the district authorities or the political officers there? What conceivable reason can there be to take the NEFA students, to fly them to Shillong, to have their studies, when there are good educational institutions nearby in the plains? Is it to prevent the NEFA boys from coming into contact with the boys of the plains, who are their neighbours? Is it to make the NEFA boys imbibe separatist tendencies which are eating the very core of our body politic? Is this the manner by which we are going to effect the emotional integration of the country? There are serious allegations against certain high officials of the NEFA Administration who instigated the NEFA students in the Tribal hostel in Shillong to submit a memorandum for making Hindi as the medium of instruction in NEFA primary schools, just after the Prime Minister's statement in the Lok Sabha on August 8, 1959, to the effect that "Government recognised the importance of teaching of Assamese language in NEFA and are examining the question of encouraging it as a medium of instruction in that region." I, therefore, strongly feel that the educational policy of NEFA should be so reoriented as to promote their emotional integration with the people of the plains nearby in the first instance and through them with the country as a whole. With a view to achieving this aim, the teaching staff for the schools in NEFA should be drawn from nearby places.

In this connection, I would also like to invite the attention of the Government to the complexity presented by the problem of developing the mother tongues of the different tribes

in NEFA, numbering more than 22, whose numerical strength varies from a little over one lakh to 500 and only nine of which consist of more than 10,000 in number. We would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister what is the Government's policy in this regard. I would like to suggest that such departments as education, health, agriculture in NEFA and Assam should be amalgamated as expeditiously as possible.

It is heartening to find that Government have of late decided to make the administrative officers of Assam and NEFA inter changeable. It is futile to have a separate service cadre for such a small area as NEFA. This benefits neither the Government nor the men in the cadre. I think that one single service cadre for both NEFA and Assam would enable us to achieve our object of integration speedily.

During the time when the Chinese were advancing in NEFA, the people of NEFA found shelter with their brethren in the plains. It should be remembered that whether in war or in peace, NEFA people's future is tied up with that of the people of the plains nearby.

It should not be forgotten that though Chinese forces have withdrawn physically from NEFA, the offensive presented by China is not only military but also ideological. Unless this ideological offensive is effectively encountered by such integrating measures as mentioned by me, there will be no effective protection for that frontier area against the Chinese aggression.

It is high time therefore that the philosophy of NEFA undergoes a change and the Chinese wall raised between NEFA and the rest of the country demolished. For NEFA needs to be protected, not from their brethren in India but against the foreign aggressors from across the frontier. Unless we can do this, it will be difficult for us to resist the Chinese

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

onslaught, if they venture to come again, and to achieve the much-needed national integration. With these words, I support the Resolution.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak at a somewhat early stage of this debate. I listened very carefully to the speech of the hon. Mover. There are many things he said whereby he built up a colossus of which he knocked down a great deal. Many things he said have little application to NEFA. For instance he talked about missionaries and the like and then he himself says there are no missionaries in NEFA and that he was talking about some other places, maybe, Nagaland.... (Interruptions.) He talked about my being against building of roads. That is an extra-ordinary statement considering that we have been concentrating on building roads and airfields there as much as possible.

Shri Hem Barua: I refer only to the Tusker project. The people built the roads in the wrong way. That was the trouble.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think this question raises a number of aspects to be considered. To say that NEFA should not be segregated and that opportunities should be given to get it intergrated, emotionally and otherwise, with India is a completely right statement. But how is that to be brought about? And what was done in the past few years? And has that helped the process or hindered? It is no good what the British did. I am not concerned with the British period. The British practically ignored all this area. They did nothing at all there, except when there was some trouble they sent some soldiers to put it down. This matter has been brought up here, I take it, because the area of NEFA has been highlighted by the Chinese invansion. That is true. As a matter of fact, I would venture to

say that this very Chinese invansion has, to some extent, proved the rightness of the policy pursued in NEFA. I am not going into the defence aspect of it; that is a separate aspect. But even when the Chinese were invading, even in Bomdila and round about, the tribal people including their girls were giving voluntary help to our armed forces by carrying loads and other things there. In Twang, they refused even to participate in certain festivities organised by the Chinese. Of course some did participate in some places.

Shri Hem Barua: There were pictures, in the *Illustrated Weekly*, of their participation.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I did not quite hear what the hon. Member said. Of course in some places they did participate; when the occupying armed forces were there, it was difficult to refuse to do so. But the whole outcome of this Chinese invasion and their occupation for a month or two of the NEFA territory indicated that the process of drawing the NEFA people towards the rest of India had gone pretty fast. To that extent, I said it was a success.

It is wrong to say that we want to keep the people of NEFA as a museum specimen. That has never been our policy. Our policy has been based on the fact—with anyone, more especially the tribal people—that to win them over, one has to proceed on well-thought-out plans, to affect their minds and emotions. Normally, what has happened everywhere in the world is this: wherever there were in a sense less advanced people—I use the word “advanced” with some hesitation but I use it in the normal sense—that is, people who were used to somewhat primitive habits of life, wherever they have come in touch with others more advanced, they have suffered very greatly. Instead of being integrated they have often been almost destroyed. That has been the case in the United States of America. That has been the

case in the South Sea Islands, and everywhere. Therefore, one has to proceed with great care. One of the major efforts that were made right from the beginning during the last 12 to 13 years of Independence was to give a great deal of thought to this problem, NEFA especially, because we wanted to bring it nearer to India, to develop it and to integrate it in thought and mind and heart. For that reason we discovered soon after that a special type of officers was needed. The hon. Member opposite talked about having no special service for NEFA. I am surprised that he said so.

Shri Hem Barua: I did not say that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Somebody said so; I do not know.

Shri Hem Barua: I said there should be an interchange of officers of NEFA with the officers in Assam.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: A good officer in Assam can certainly go there. But our experience, if I may say so, the bitter experience of Nagaland, does not point that way, because the officers who were sent to Nagaland, good officers otherwise, were not particularly suited for that purpose. They irritated the Nagas tremendously, and normally, they did something which is fatal to do with these people anywhere; that is, to adopt a superior attitude.

Many years ago, before independence, in NEFA, I think, a British officer went there with some armed forces. He said something which was rather contemptuous of the tribal customs in NEFA, not anything very much, but something supercilious. That night, the whole platoon or whatever it was and the British officer were murdered.

Shri Hem Barua: That was in 1911. Williamson was murdered.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I said so, long before independence. There is nothing worse in dealing with the tribals than to presume and to show

that you are superior and they are inferior.

Shri Tyagi: Let Mr. Hem Barua go there.

Shri Hem Barua: I am ready to go.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member may be ready to go; he may be very suitable and on the other hand, he may be very unsuitable too; I do not know which.

Shri Hem Barua: Give me a trial. I will be suitable, because my face resembles theirs almost and I do not have a sharp nose.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We are all at one that we have to integrate them and we have to bring them nearer in thinking and emotions to the rest of India. What is the process of doing so? It is not a sudden process; it may be drawn out over some time.

People talk about throwing open NEFA to all the others in India. The first persons who go there are petty shop-keepers intent on making money. They hon. Member was rather sarcastic at the expense of the colourful clothing of the tribal people there. It is not the colourful clothing only, but we wish to encourage spinning and weaving there, instead of going in for those shoddy things that our petty shop-keepers took from here, which did not last, which were not pretty to look at, which had no artistic merit and which made them give up their own home industries. We are trying to develop the village industry all over India and much more so in an area like that, where it is still flourishing and is certainly far more artistic than any of the clothes that the hon. Member wears or I wear.

Shri Hem Barua: We are in the same boat.

Shri Tyagi: He did not keep Parliament informed of all that.

Shri Hem Barua: I remember a Negro song . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So, our policy was to win their minds and hearts and above all, not to make them feel that we pretend to be superior to them. That is very important. That is why we found that the officers to be sent there had to be very particularly chosen.

Shri Hem Barua: They are not.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I beg to differ from the hon. Member. They were chosen and by and large they have proved quite an extraordinary and excellent lot. Indeed, some of them behaved with exemplary presence of mind and courage during the Chinese invasion. I cannot speak suddenly about everyone but they are, by and large, a very fine lot, because they are chosen. Few people want to go there, because they have to live a rather isolated life in the wilds without cinema houses, theatres and amusements. It is not an amusing thing, unless you are bent that way. So, we created that service.

As for roads, that is our chief occupation. We had to open them out and we continued the permit system in the inner line for two reasons. The principal reason was because the people went there and dispossessed the tribals of their lands. One thing that is most vital in dealing with tribal peoples is to respect their land customs. There have been in recent times three committees, I think, which have visited this area. There was the Dhebar Committee, which was quoted by the hon. Member. There was the Renuka Ray Committee and there was a Home Ministry Committee to evaluate the work of multipurpose tribal blocks.

Shri Hem Barua: Dr. Elwin Committee.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: All these committees laid the greatest stress on this. They said, do not allow anyone

to touch their land. It is vital. The last mentioned committee asked many questions to them about developmental schemes. They were interested in those schemes. But always they asked: "What about our land?" Repeatedly everyone asked this question: "What about our land? Is anybody going to take it?" They were afraid of that, because they had seen some such things happening. In spite of all our efforts sometimes this has happened and their land has been taken away. They have been won over by some hard cash; someone from the rest of India or the plains has gone and taken their land. Land is the most sensitive thing in a tribal mind. Naturally, we cannot afford to do that. If we allowed people to go from here and to buy up their land, it would be fatal, most disastrous, and instead of integrating them we will turn them into a position where they will be disliking us, disliking the rest of India, where they will be thinking that the rest of India is bent on swallowing them up and swallowing their land. Thereby we would be creating a feeling which would not only be wrong but excessively harmful. That is the main reason why people should not go there and open petty shops leading to their giving up their village industries.

Shri Hem Barua: Could not these things be achieved without shutting them off? Could not these be achieved by other measures?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We sent, as I said, our selected officers. Then we found that the officers were all right, they were carefully selected, they were very good, but the staff which went with them, normally, were not so chosen. I am talking about the clerical staff. We got into difficulties with the clerical staff. Then we said that the clerical staff also should be carefully chosen. We had some difficulties about women, again a matter which raises great trouble there. If a person meddles with the women there, it raises trouble. Some

people did it—some odd people, not many I am glad to say—and that created a lot of trouble. Therefore, in spite of the fact that large numbers of people went from India—people for road making, engineers and the armed people—there were relatively few instances of meddling, because even to the army we had given clear instructions. When the army was sent there, before the Chinese aggression, I wrote a special letter to the army commanders going there pointing this out that they must not behave there as they might otherwise, they must be particularly careful with the women folk, they must be particularly careful in dealing with them, they should not behave pretending to be superiors but they should behave with courtesy and in a friendly way, they must always have it in mind that we have to win over their minds, and we were carrying on large scale development works there.

I will give some few figures. Take the case of schools. There were two primary schools in the whole of the NEFA area at the time of independence. This number has now risen to 159. NEFA has 20 middle schools and 6 high schools. Increasing numbers of NEFA students are studying in degree course all over the country—including Assam of course—and have done well. The recent matriculation results of the Gauhati University showed 81.5 percentage for NEFA students compared with the overall Gauhati University average of 44.9—nearly double that. So, given the opportunity, they do well. To say that we prevent people, we cut them off and segregate them completely, is not quite correct. It is true, we do not favour, if I may say so with all humility, political parties going there and forming groups. These people will get hopelessly confused. That is a different matter. But otherwise, we do not favour shops, we do not favour large groups going there. But as it happens now, large numbers of soldiers have gone there, large numbers of engineers have gone there with their underlings and others. Crowds

of people have gone there, apart from individuals who have gone to see what is happening there. Then, again, now there are 91 health units in NEFA; BOG teams have been operating widely and leprosy eradication centres have established. Ten teams raised under the national small-pox eradication programme have gone there. 21,600 people were vaccinated and during the last few years malaria has declined rapidly, and so on. Then, road building is progressing fairly rapidly; we are accelerating its progress. This could only be done with efficient planning and adequate inducements to the people to help these development schemes.

One thing may surprise some people. We have not encouraged, as I said, these shops to grow, but we have encouraged co-operatives.

Shri Hem Barua: While we do not allow our shops to grow the Chinese have their shops in Bomdilla. I do not want them to be allowed to go there.

Shri Tyagi: Why should they not have their own shops?

Shri Hem Barua: How could they get in there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry, I could not spot the relevant paper. The progress of the co-operative movement has been very satisfactory there. The co-operative societies are rapidly increasing and it is hoped to hand over to them most of the normal functions of commerce in the area. The intention is, indeed, to develop NEFA as much as possible through co-operatives and public enterprise. It is very easy, as hon. Members will realise, to exploit these people there. They are simple folk, honest; occasionally, of course, they are excited and driven to violence but, generally, not so. We do not want them to get exploited and thereby become bitter. It was to curb this exploitation essentially that the old inner line was kept up. Another reason, which does not apply so much to Indians but to others, is to keep the foreign un-

[Shri Hem Barua]

desirable elements from going there. We found people going there not in large numbers but as individuals, pretending to be specialists, specialists in botany and horticulture and all the rest of it, and subsequently we found that their activities were not confined to botany but included espionage.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Chinese do it very much.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not remember any Chinese going there from this side. Probably, they creep in from the other side.

Shri Hem Barua: Yes, from the other side.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Cottage industries have grown there and community development programme has shown good results, because it has fitted in more or less with their community sense and natural traditions. If you go even to Bomdilla, where I went about two years ago, it is a very attractive place, it has grown with a high school campus, hospitals and the rest of it. I had been there two or three times and the changes I have noticed have been very heartening. For the cottage industries 1,150 trainees have passed through a scheme of training and 390 are under training now. 21 minor industrial units are now functioning in independent production. Then, we bring a large number of them for Bharat Darshan Tour for our Republic Day and they go about all over India. That does not indicate any segregation. They are getting to know India, appreciate India and allow others to get know them.

The only basic difference, apart from possibly some other points which the hon. Member might have in mind, between him and me is not in the ideals of integration but in bringing this about in a gradual way so as to affect their minds and hearts, to win them over, and not to upset their

life without giving something in their place. That is a real difficulty.

Shri Hem Barua: I said, "a phased programme of integration".

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Leave it to them to decide many things and not impose it upon them. It is most important that they should not have an impression of being sat over. It is very irritating conditioned as they are. Most of these Tribal folks live in a sense a very free life, not in the political sense but in the social sense. They live in the jungles. They live a free life and modern life is not at all free. Hon. Member's life or my life is not at all free. We are conditioned by all kinds of rules and regulations.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Quite so.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If these rules and regulations are put down or are forced upon them, they react to them. That is why we want them to develop according to their own sense and traditions. Of course, who can keep them from modern developments? As soon as roads are made, as I said somewhere—the hon. Member quoted me as if I was against roads, which is not right because we are all for roads from every point of view, that is the first thing that one has to do to develop an area roads, schools, hospitals, cottage industries, co-operatives—these are the basic things on which we have to develop and give them proper people, officers etc., to guide them.

The hon. Member said something about denying the people all the benefits of science and technology. I was a little surprised to hear that.

Shri Hem Barua: I said that if that means denying them the benefit of science and technology, this will be bad.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As a matter of fact, we are teaching

science in the schools that we have opened. He mentioned the question of language. Shri Borooah behind me also said something about the language question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Barua in front and Borooah behind.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is the most tricky question as hon. Members should know. The language question has given trouble in Assam more than once. But we have favoured, on the whole, Assamese there—on the whole, I said. Normally, the practice there is that their original primary teaching is done in their local languages; then comes Assamese, also comes. Hindi also comes. But so as not to put too great a burden on them we have not insisted on their learning all together Hindi and Assamese. But Hindi also comes. But they are very anxious and keen on learning English. That is taught to them specially for the science classes.

To talk about technology being introduced there is rather a far cry. I think, it is yet to be introduced in Assam in the real sense of the word. Making a factory or a bridge is not technology.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a sad commentary on you.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We are a technologically backward people all over India. We are going through an industrial revolution. No doubt, it is coming rapidly, in some areas faster than in others.

For the hon. Member to say that we should give them freedom, I do not understand that. The result of what he said would be freedom for people to go from outside and sit on their backs and exploit them. That is dangerous.

Shri Hem Barua: I said positively about elimination of exploitation from whatever source. This must be a pre-condition.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I will endeavour to read out to you something from the Home Ministry's committee that went there in spite of the inner line etc. I am sorry, this does not refer to NEFA but to all Tribals. It said:—

"Throughout vast areas of Tribals in India the last hundred years present a melancholy history of encroachment, alienation and exploitation. Even today it is doubtful how far the legislative measures that have been taken in most of the States with large Tribal populations have been really effective.

"Ingenious agents of exploitation have all too often found loopholes to nullify their effectiveness."

I think, therefore, that the position is not static—The position is a changing one. I have no doubt that it will go on widening its scope and N.E.F.A. will become more and more intimately in touch with the rest of India.

But, please do not imagine that because N.E.F.A. is a vast area, it is easily cultivable. The cultivable area is rather limited. There may be some parts which can still be cultivated. There was a proposal made by my colleague in our Ministry of Agriculture of colonising N.E.F.A. by a very large number of people taken from outside. As he put it, it seemed to me not very attractive because of the reaction of the people there. If colonists are sent there, naturally they are given and they would like to have good land: not land which is not cultivable. That is the very land which these people will require where they can develop and farm. We propose to experiment with small areas and some good farmers, relatively small numbers to begin with and see how it progresses. Because, any major upset will be harmful.

When colonists go or any outsiders settle down there, one thing that has been noticed almost immediately is,

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

they inevitably begin to lend money to the tribal people. The Dhebar Commission has given some startling facts and figures about this lending process of money by outsiders who come there. It is not possible to check this money-lending habit of these people.

Also in regard to land in N.E.F.A. there is no record of land rights. Because, they go on the community basis. It will create difficulties and much apprehension in the Tribals' mind if we started making a record. They will think that we will take away their land immediately. That is a basic question.

At the present moment, there is constant inter-communication between Assam and the people of N.E. F. A. apart from, as I said the vast number of Assam Rifles, Army people and their families and others who have gone there, officials and their staff. Nevertheless, we have tried to limit people from going there especially since the emergency arose. Even apart from the emergency, I would beg of this House to consider that any major change in the practices now being undertaken there would be undesirable for the reasons I have given. Small changes are continually happening. As they develop, they come out and people go in. But, any major change would have an upsetting effect on their lives. More so during these days of emergency, even to think about it is exceedingly risky. To make them dissatisfied, to make them suspicious, apart from other bad effects would add to the problems of defence. It will be wrong to do that. Thus, we are really trying to bring about emotional integration, and any kind of unregulated influx into NEFA will come in the way of that and create resentment there and create difficulties.

And I would venture to say that the development work carried out in NEFA is an outstanding example of what can be done. It may be that it might be done a little better here and

there, but, generally, the criticism of it is probably ill-informed, and it does not follow from any actual information.

Our officers there, it should be remembered, during the last few years—now they are getting a little more in touch because roads are built—lived in the heart of virgin forests, cut off from the world, and they did well, and they won the good will of the people as a whole. The owners of the tribal shops, say in Along, pay frequent visits to the plains to replenish their shops.

The techniques evolved for building and road construction have also been very satisfactory, particularly suited for those places.

I would venture to say that the record of the NEFA Administration has been rather good, and I say so with all modesty because my Ministry is connected with it, but in spite of that fact, it is a good record.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: By and large.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Everything is 'by and large'.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Generally speaking.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We do not deal in absolutes.

Shri Hem Barua: Ini the ultimate analysis.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: And I would submit that this should be allowed to continue with such changes as circumstances require, and no major upset should be made because that will be bad for the people there, and bad more particularly from the point of view of the emergency.

Mr. Speaker: Would the House like to continue the discussion on this resolution now?

Several Hon. Members: No.

Shri Tyagi: I just want to put a question. I must say that the speech of the hon. Prime Minister has been most convincing. But does the hon. Prime Minister realise that publicity has been failing him because most of what he said today is not known to the House? The House did not know what progress has been made, because that was never put before the House.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think that something about this is given in the External Affairs Ministry's annual report. Of course, I do not call that adequate publicity.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): It is very meagre.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Probably Shri Tyagi has not read it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I shall take the hint that the hon. Member Shri Tyagi has given and would see that it is adequately publicised.

Mr. Speaker: Would the House like to continue this discussion or should we end with this? I do not think that we need discuss it any further . . .

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: No further discussion is necessary.

Mr. Speaker: But Shri Hem Barua's consent is necessary.

Shri Hem Barua: I have no objection; as you please, or as you like or as the House likes.

Shri R. S. Pandey: After hearing the wonderful speech of the Prime Minister, I think, we should conclude this discussion now.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: I just want to say a word.

Our difficulty is this that when the Prime Minister speaks he takes the wind out of our sails. And one only is in a fortunate position when he has to contradict everything of whatever he says. But I do not stand in that

position. But, still, I think that I can contribute something, because I want to join issue with my hon. friend Shri Hem Barua; it has been all the more necessary because of the fact that the two Members, Shri P. C. Borooah on my right and Shri Hem Barua on my left, both of them have been always differing in all respects, even in the spellings of their surnames, and they have quarrelled even about that. I just wanted to take up that point.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. I think that we should now conclude with this. I think that the resolution also might be deemed to have been withdrawn . . .

Shri Hem Barua: I have to reply also, Sir.

An Hon. Member: He might have two minutes for his reply.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to speak after the withdrawal?

Shri Hem Barua: I have not yet withdrawn it.

I have very much welcomed the Prime Minister's speech, because he has mostly agreed with my viewpoint. It has given me pleasure to listen to the Prime Minister's speech. Only I could not understand how there is good selection of officers and all that. I know of instances where . . .

Mr. Speaker: That only means that opinions might differ on the same facts.

Shri Hem Barua: May I just cite an instance?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: By and large, there has been agreement.

Shri Hem Barua: Whatever it might be, my Resolution has served the purpose of highlighting the problem of NEFA. I hope it has gone into the mind of the House and of the Prime Minister also. I am happy the Prime Minister has tried to meet the argu-

[Shri Hem Barua]

ments, although he has not covered all the points I made. Whatever it is, I would beg leave of the House to withdraw the Resolution.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw the Resolution?

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: Regarding the first Resolution on the agenda, it has been agreed that it should be postponed to a further date.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

17.51 hrs.

NATIONALISATION OF BANKS

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi (Balrampur): I beg to move the following Resolution

"In view of the emergency created by the Chinese aggression, this House is of opinion that banks should be nationalised in order to mobilise the national resources".

Mr. Speaker: This Bill be taken up next time. We shall now resume the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

GENERAL BUDGET—DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—contd.

Shri Hem Barua: The Home Minister is not here.

An Hon. Member: The Minister of State is present.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister of Works and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs are here.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Before I go into any details, I would like

to dwell for a moment on the speech of my hon. friend, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty. I was a little surprised to hear the vehement support she gave to Shri A. K. Gopalan's suggestion that there should be an organised revolt because of the budget proposals during the emergency. I wonder if she remembers that in any country with a communist viewpoint, whether it is what China calls the revisionist countries or countries with the Chinese outlook, there could be no question of any one talking of organised revolt when the country is in a danger like this. In India, one can say many things. But surely the good sense of those who have any patriotism should prevent them from suggesting or trying to have an organised revolt, whatever be the taxation structure proposed.

Secondly, I would like to support what you said when she referred to some cases which, she said, had taken place in West Bengal, of people being made detenus which she claimed was unjust.

17.54 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

When she was speaking, there was more fancy than fact in what she said. Nevertheless, it is not possible either for an individual Member or even for Government to refute these individual cases unless she gives prior notice, as the Speaker had suggested. I do have some sympathy for the hon. Member because I know that when she went back to Bengal, from where both of us come, which is full of pro-Chinese communists, she was heckled by some of her comrades at a meeting and called 'sarkari gulam'. I think you can all understand what that means. I do not know whether that or anything else has induced her to make this widespread criticism of the West Bengal Government in its endeavour to prevent traitors from carrying on their activities. I feel that there are still many pro-Chinese communists

who have not been taken into custody by the West Bengal Government.

It must also be true, I do not deny it, that wherever human administration and human effort are concerned, there may be a few cases of injustice, but I am sure that the Chief Minister of West Bengal has gone through and will go through each case with great trouble to see that no unfairness does take place.

It is wrong to suggest that the West Bengal administration, more particularly its Chief Minister, would like to penalise any one, but they have to prevent certain activities in this time of peril to this country. Therefore, I am sorry that Shrimati Renu Chakravarty found it necessary to speak in this way.

She also compared the jails of British days with the jails of today, and even stated that compared to the politicians who were in jails in those days for fighting for the freedom of the country, the people who are in jail today, those who are suspected to be traitors, suffer more. She made out a case that some detenus are given second class treatment, and therefore these are much worse than British times. I have seen the jails in West Bengal since independence, and all I can say is that there is a vast difference in the conditions. As is said by many who are unemployed in West Bengal—I suppose it is true in other parts of India—the Government is quite kind to its prisoners, but does not give any facilities to the poor people who do not have employment.

Coming to the Home Ministry's affairs, first of all I would like to say that I am very glad that these all-India services have come into existence, because I do feel that they are of the greatest importance. While saying that, I have also to say something about the administrative machinery.

I know a great deal has already been said about corruption, but I do

feel this is a matter which needs careful scrutiny, though I do agree with the Minister of State who said that it is not worse than in British times. But the expectations were that it would be much better. When the Congress Party came to power, a party which had been influenced so greatly and built up by Mahatma Gandhi, it was expected that corruption would gradually go out, but unfortunately things have changed vastly, and corruption has not gone out. Therefore, it is necessary for the administration, for the Government, and particularly for the Home Ministry, to take special steps to see that corruption does come down.

But it is not corruption but inefficiency which is the greatest handicap today. We have wonderful plans, we have very good policies, but it is in the implementation that we fail. We fail miserably sometimes, sometimes we are only partially successful. I do not say we are never successful, but we are not able to stop gold smuggling, and so we have to adopt new policies. We cannot control prices, we cannot carry on our administration properly. We are not moving as rapidly as we should towards the socialist pattern of society because our administrative machinery stands in the way.

I am not out to say anything about the personnel as such, but I do think that the administrative techniques need to be changed. Red tape which used to exist still exists. We spoke in this House some time back about Parkinson's Law. I can only say that it still continues in many things, particularly in regard to the many committees that meet and the little result that is obtained from them.

18 hrs.

The Prime Minister has quite rightly pointed out that senior officials or ICS men, when they retire, should not go in as contact men into big business, but that is what is happen-

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

ing. I expected the Government would be able to stop these things happening, because a man after retirement cannot join any firm within two years unless he gets Government's permission. In that case, surely it was up to the Government to utilise the power it has. It is my complaint that whatever powers we give to the Government, whether it is in this small matter or in the much larger matters such as the defence of our land, all the powers such as those under the Defence of India Act were given willingly but their implementation is slow and niggardly and sometimes so halting that it does not go ahead at all. Therefore, I would appeal to the Home Minister that in particular instances his personal scrutiny should be there to see that the system of administrative procedure is changed to meet the needs of a State which hopes to become a socialist society. One word more, Sir. I think this is particularly necessary today because the Chinese whatever other motives they may have had for coming into the Indian territory once, are going to come again, it is most likely, because they want to prove once for all that India shall not be able to go ahead through the means of democracy to a socialist society. It is because of this that it is all the more necessary that in this time of stress and of peril, our administrative machinery should be geared up to the needs of the moment. With these words, I support the Demands.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे उस वक्त समय दिया गया है, जब सदन में कोरम नहीं है। मुझे कुछ ऐसी बातें कहनी थीं, जिन को अगर इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य सुनते, तो शायद हम को बल मिलता। लेकिन इस समय कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If you ask for quorum, you may not be able to have your say now. It is an extended debate and no quorum is necessary.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जहाँ तक गृह मंत्रालय का सवाल है, यह एक बहुत ही महत्व-

पूर्ण मंत्रालय है। कोई भी, किसी भी प्रकार की, सरकार हो, कम से कम दो बातों की सभी लोग उस से आशा करते हैं—देश की रक्षा और उस के साथ साथ देश में साफ-सुथरा प्रशासन। अगर हम इन दोनों कसौटियों पर कस्तते हैं, तो हम गृह मंत्रालय को असफल पाते हैं। गृह मंत्रालय की खुफियागिरी की यह जिम्मेदारी थी कि वह इस बात की जानकारी रखे कि सीमाओं पर क्या गतिविधियाँ चल रही हैं। सीमाओं पर बसने वाली जनता को तो उन के बारे में पता था, लेकिन सरकार को पता नहीं चल सका। इस से पता चलता है कि गृह मंत्रालय की खुफियागिरी असफल रही। और असफल क्यों न रहती? वह खुफियागिरी तो प्रधान मंत्री और मंत्रियों की रक्षा में और खास तौर से विरोधियों की गतिविधियाँ देखने में व्यस्त रहती है और सीमाओं पर क्या क्या हलचलें हो रही हैं, उस पर उस का ध्यान नहीं जाता है।

जहाँ तक प्रशासन का सवाल है, उस पर अधिकारी और अफसर पहले से ही छाये हुए थे और जब से संकट-कालीन स्थिति की घोषणा की गई है, तब से ये अधिकारी और भी बुरी तरह से प्रशासन पर हावी हो गए हैं और खुले-आम जनता को दबा रहे हैं। मैं आप के द्वारा गृह मंत्री से निवेदन करूँगा कि जब संकट-कालीन स्थिति की घोषणा हुई और इस सदन में चर्चा चली, तो इस सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने एकमत से गृह मंत्री महोदय को व्यापक अधिकार दिए, ताकि वह उन का उपयोग देश की रक्षा के लिए करें। लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि संकट-कालीन स्थिति और उन अधिकारों का सदुपयोग नहीं हो रहा है, बल्कि उन का दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है। इस संबंध में मैं एक दो बातें माननीय गृह मंत्री के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

वैसे भी पहले बड़े अफसरों की नुकता-चीनी करना ठीक नहीं था। जो उन की नुकता-चीनी करते थे, वे उन के कोप के

भाजन होते थे। लेकिन जब से संकट-कालीन स्थिति को घोषणा हुई और सरकारी अधिकारियों को और भी अधिकार दे दिए गए, तब से स्थिति और भी भयावह हो गई है। उदाहरण के लिए दरभंगा में एक हवाई अड्डा बन रहा है। उन हवाई अड्डे को बनाने के लिए एक कार्पोरेशन को ठेका दिया गया। उस कार्पोरेशन के जो चेयरमैन हैं, वह इस सदन के भूतपूर्व कांग्रेस-सदस्य हैं। उस ठेके में काफी गोलमाल चल रहा है। जो मजदूर वहां काम करते हैं, उन को वेतन कम मिलता है। इस के अलावा उस में ठेका-दर-ठेका, इस प्रकार तीन तीन ठेके चल रहे हैं। जब समाजवादी सदस्य, श्री कफ़ील अहमद, ने इस सवाल को उठाया और मजदूरों को ज्यादा मजदूरी देने की मांग की, तो उन बेचारे को डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूलज के अन्तर्गत जेल की हवा खिंसा दी गई और आज वह जेल में है।

एक और विचित्र बात में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। अभी अभी अखबार में खबर छपी है कि डा० लोहिया आसाम के कुछ क्षेत्रों का दौरा कर रहे थे। वह किसी दूसरे जिले में दौरा करने जा रहे थे, तो उन को इस लिए गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया कि जब उन से यह पूछा गया कि तुम कौन हो, क्या हो, तो उन्होंने अपना परिचय नहीं दिया। डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूलज का इस्तेमाल डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया जैसे व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार करने के लिये किया गया है।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नालंदा) : बड़े लोगों के लिये ही तांसे रूलज बने हैं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : उसके बाद उनको छोड़ दिया गया। चूंकि मामनीय सदस्य, श्री माधुर, को इस का पता नहीं है, इस लिए वह उत्तरो पड़ लें। और अखबारों में भी यह छपा है।

जहां तक भ्रष्टाचार का सवाल है, वह पहले ही बढ़ा हुआ है, लेकिन संकट-कालीन स्थिति की घोषणा के बाद यह उम्मीद थी कि

भ्रष्टाचार घटेगा और वर्तमान परिस्थितियों को देख कर कुछ सुधार होगा। लेकिन भ्रष्टाचार घट नहीं रहा है, बल्कि वह बराबर बढ़ता जा रहा है। जब सदन में मुख्य मंत्रियों और मंत्रियों के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगाये जाये, तो यह एक बड़ी भयावह स्थिति है। जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी एक बार इस सदन में निवेदन किया था—और आज फिर कहना चाहता हूं—कि भ्रष्टाचार के कई तरीके हैं और आज मंत्रियों के लड़के बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों के कारखानों में अच्छी खासी मंटी तन्खाहों पर लगे हुए हैं और उसके जरिये भ्रष्टाचार चलाया जाता है।

प्रधान मंत्री ने एकबार इस सदन में कहा था कि भ्रष्टाचार नीचे के स्तर पर ज्यादा है और ऊपर भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है, लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि भ्रष्टाचार ऊपर ज्यादा है और नीचे कम है और यही कारण है कि भ्रष्टाचार रुक नहीं रहा है। जब गंगोत्री में ही कीचड़ है, तो इलाहाबाद और कानपुर की सफाई से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। यह दिली पाप की नगरी बन रही है और सारा भ्रष्टाचार यहां से चलता है।

इस सदन में पूंजीपतियों के खिलाफ भी आरोप लगाए गए। मैं नाम नहीं लूंगा, लेकिन मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि किस तरह से बड़े बड़े सरकारी अधिकारी ठेकों में शामिल हो रहे हैं। एक इलाहाबाद के हैं। वह आज आई० ए० एस० आफिशर हैं। वह वाराणसी महापालिका के प्रशासक हैं। उन्होंने स्वयं एक के की कम्पनी बनाई है, जिस के वह प्रोप्राइटर हैं। उस कम्पनी को रेलवे का ठेका दिया गया। एक दूसरे को छोड़ कर, जिस ने वही कोटेशन दिये थे, बल्कि बाद में घटा दिये थे। लेकिन पता नहीं, किस तरह से उन आई० ए० एस० महादय की कम्पनी को ठेका दिया गया। जब इस बारे में शिकायत हुई, चर्चा चली, तो फिर उन्हें अपनी प्रोप्राइटरशिप को गलत ढंग से ट्रांसफर किया, दूसरे के नाम किया। इस तरह के भ्रष्टाचार आज चल रहे हैं और न की जांच होनी चाहिये :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब खत्म करने का प्रयत्न करें।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अपने दम की प्रार से मैं अकेला सदस्य बोल रहा हूँ। मुझे अपनी पूरी बात कहने का मौका देना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य 10 मिनट और ले लें।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : दो मिनट में मैं पूरी बात नहीं कह सकूंगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ। अभी तीन चार माननीय सदस्यों ने बोलना है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं अपने दम की तरफ से अकेला सदस्य बोल रहा हूँ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: He is a representative of the Socialist party, and whatever time is allotted to that party may be given to him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no limit on time party-wise for Demands for Grants. I will give ten minutes each.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि मुझे दस मिनट और दिये जायें क्योंकि मुझे दो एक बातें और कहनी हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : दो तीन मिनट और ले लीजिए।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : दो तीन नहीं दस मिनट मुझे लीजिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा, पांच मिनट में आप खत्म कर दें।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : इसी तरह से मैं स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन के एक अफसर का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। उसका रिजनेदार गोरखपुर में है। यहाँ से उसको कार्टरिजिज दिये जाते हैं। इसका उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा में भी जिक्र हुआ है और अब मैं भी इसका जिक्र कर रहा हूँ। ये कार्टरिजिज राइफल क्लब के लिये दिये जाते हैं लेकिन ये

जा कर काले बाजार में बेकते हैं। इस तरह से इसका नाजायज लाभ उठाया जा रहा है।

हरिजनों और पिछड़े वर्गों के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। इन में मैं आदिवासियों, हरिजनों, शूद्रों सब को शामिल करता हूँ। कुल मिला कर इनकी आबादी ८५ प्रतिशत होती है। अब आप देखिये कि इस ८५ प्रतिशत आबादी का प्रशासन में क्या योगदान है। मैं यहाँ आपका प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणियों के अफसरों के ही आंकड़े देना चाहूंगा। प्रथम श्रेणी के १२,२५४ अफसर हैं जिनमें हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के केवल २०३ हैं यानी १.७ परसेंट हैं। द्वितीय श्रेणी में २३,२६५ अफसरों में से हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की गिनती ७२६ है यानी ३.११ परसेंट है। पिछड़ी जातियों की संख्या नगण्य नहीं है। ८५ संकड़ा वे हैं। अगर उनका हिस्सा राजकाज में नहीं होता है तो क्या आप चीन का मुकाबला कर सकते। अगर आप समझते हैं कि कर सकेंगे तो यह असंभव है। पिछड़ी जातियों के बारे में गृह-मंत्रालय ने एक गवर्नर जारी किया है कि शिक्षा संस्थाओं को जो अनुदान मिलते थे, इन लोगों को वर्जिफ़ेड इत्यादि मिलते थे वे बन्द कर दिये जायें। इस गवर्नर से क्या मैं यह समझूँ कि दस पन्द्रह वर्षों में पिछड़ी जातियों के लोगों की हालत अच्छी हो गई है, क्या उच्च नौकरियों में इनको जगह मिल गई है, क्या परिषदों के जो प्राइमरी स्कूल हैं, उनमें इनको अध्यापकों की जगह मिल गई है। अगर यह गढ़ी नहीं है तो जरूरी है कि इस ओर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान जाए।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान मंत्रिधान की धारा २४० का ओर दिखाना चाहता हूँ। इस में राष्ट्रपति जी का यह अधिकार है कि पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों की शिक्षा संबंधी तथा दूसरे कार्यक्रमों के बारे में जांच पड़ताल करने के लिए एक आयोग की नियुक्ति करें। उस आयोग की नियुक्ति २६ जनवरी १९५३ में भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद ने की थी। उस आयोग की रिपोर्ट ३० मार्च १९५५ को

मिल गई थी। इस आर्टिकल ३४० की जो उपधारा ३ है, उसमें लिखा हुआ है :—

“The President shall cause a copy of the report so presented together with a memorandum explaining the action taken thereon to be laid before each House of Parliament.”

इस में “शैल” शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया गया है। लेकिन आज तक इस सदन के पटल पर वह प्रतिवेदन न तो रखा गया है और न ही उस पर चर्चा हुई है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर जरा भी उनका न्यायसंगत दृष्टिकोण है, अगर न्यायपूर्वक वह विचार करते हैं, तो इस प्रतिवेदन को इस सदन के सामने रख कर बहस करवायें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं बहुत बदकिस्मत हूं कि सबसे बाद में मुझे समय दिया गया है और शायद मेरे साथ वैर भाव वाली बात भी हो रही मालूम पड़ती है। लेकिन अन्त में मैं पंचायतों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। संविधान का आर्टिकल ४० जो है—

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह स्टेट सत्र बंद है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं संविधान की व्यवस्था का जिक्र कर रहा हूं। इस में कहा गया है, डायरेक्टव प्रिंसिपल में कहा गया है कि ग्राम पंचायतें गठित की जायेंगी और सरकार यह कदम उठायेगी कि ग्राम पंचायत शासन की इकाई बन सके और इस निमित्त उनका आवश्यक अधिकारों से सम्पन्न किया जाए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि आज शासन के क्या अधिकार होते हैं? आज यही तो अधिकार होते हैं, खजाने पर अत्याचार, छंटे कर्मचारियों को नियुक्त करने के और हटाने का अधिकार और तीसरे गांव संबंधी कुछ कायदे कानून बनाने के अधिकार। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप बतायें कि क्या ये तीनों अधिकार उनको मिले हुए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश की बात तो मैं जानता हूं दूसरों की नहीं जानता। हो सकता है कि दूसरी जगहों

पर भी यही स्थिति हो। वहां पर पंचायतों को तीनों में से कोई भी अधिकार नहीं मिले हुए है। मामूली चौकीदार और चपड़ासी को वे हटा नहीं सकते हैं, नियुक्त करने की बात तो दरकिनार रही। कहां से वे धन लायेंगी। एक एक पैसा और एक एक आना चन्दा वे जमा करती हैं। ऐसी हालत में उनके पास इतना रुपया कहां से आ सकता है कि गांवों की तरफकी कर सके।

आज देश गांवों में बसता है और गरीब लोग गांवों में बसते हैं। गांवों के उत्थान की बात भी आप करते हैं। किस तरह से उनका उत्थान हो सकता है। क्या पंचायतों की हालत है? जब तक गांव पंचायतों को अधिकार नहीं दिये जाते हैं, वे कुछ नहीं कर सकती हैं, वे तरफकी के कोई काम नहीं कर सकती हैं। एक प्रयास और आपकी तरफ से किया गया है। आपने कहा है कि विकान समिति बना दी जाए और उसके लिये अग्रत्यक्ष तरीके से चुनाव कराये जायें। इससे तो पंचायतों का महत्व ही आपने समाप्त कर दिया है। मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक पंचायतों का अधिकार नहीं मिलेगा तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा।

गृह मंत्री महोदय ने अपने सरकारी अफसरों को हिन्दी सिखाने के लिए शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति की है। बहुत दिनों से एक इसके बारे में रेग्युलर स्कीम चल रही है। अब उन्होंने एक एड हाक स्कीम बनाई है और इसमें अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति की है। इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत जो अध्यापक रखे गए उनको जो वेतन मिलता है तथा मुख सुविधाएं मिलती हैं, वे उनसे कहीं कम मिलती हैं जोकि रेग्युलर स्कीम के अन्दर जो अध्यापक रखे गए हैं, उनको मिलती हैं। दोनों में बड़ा अन्तर है। छुट्टियों के दिनों की इन एड हाक टीचर्स की तनखाह काट ली जाती है। दोनों का काम एक समान है। लेकिन फिर भी दोनों में इतना अधिक अन्तर है। जिस दिन हमारे दातार साहब तथा भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद की मृत्यु हुई थी, उस दिन सभी सरकारी दफ्तर बन्द कर दिये गये थे और लोगों को

[श्री रामसैवक यादव]

सर्वेदन छूटी दी गई थी लेकिन इन एडवाइजरी जर्च के उस दिन के भी पैसे काट लिये गये थे। इससे ज्यादा और भेदभाव क्या हो सकता है।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही निवेदन बख्शा कि पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर इस सदन में माननीय मंत्री जी इस बकरवाय।

श्री भगवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन पर इस सदन में बहस हो रही है। इस में कोई संदेह नहीं है कि यह एक ऐसी रिपोर्ट है कि जिस की महत्ता के सम्बन्ध में कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती है।

देश की संकट कालीन स्थिति में गृह मंत्रालय ने प्रशंसनीय कार्य किया है। गृह मंत्रालय ने जिस स्थिरता और सुदृढ़ता का परिचय दिया है, उस के लिए इस मंत्रालय के केन्द्र बिन्दु श्रीमान लाल बहादुर जी को धन्यवाद दिया जाय तो कोई अत्युक्ति नहीं होगी। देश पर बाहरी आक्रमण के समय इस बात की आवश्यकता रहती है कि जहां सीमा पर हमारे जवान दुश्मन का मुकाबला करे वहां देश में भी आन्तरिक शान्ति बनाए रखी जाए। लड़ाई की बरफीली चोटियों और घाटियों में हमारे जवान लड़ रहे थे, उस वक्त उतनी ही आवश्यकता इस बात की थी कि देश में शान्ति बनाए रखी जाए और यह कहने में मुझे कोई संकोच नहीं होता है कि उस काल में अच्छी तरह से शान्ति बनाये रखी गई। गृह मंत्री जी ने राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों की सहायता से इस देश में ऐसा वातावरण बनाये रखा कि साधारणतः दुश्मन जो चाहता है आक्रमण के पूर्व देश की स्थायी व्यवस्था टूट जाये, उस अपनी इच्छा की पूर्ति करने में वह सफल नहीं हो पाया। यद्यपि इस देश की जनता ने एक खर से उन को अपना सहयोग प्रदान किया है, फिर भी जिस रूढ़-बल का इन्होंने परिचय दिया है, उस के लिए वह धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं।

कल से हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई इस बात पर जोर देते आ रहे हैं कि भारतीय सुरक्षा कानून का जो दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, इस को बन्द किया जाए। उन्होंने इस बात में कोई भेद नहीं किया कि सरकार ने कम्युनिस्टों को जेल में बन्द नहीं किया बल्कि केवल उन कम्युनिस्टों को जेल में बन्द किया है, जो देशद्रोही थे इस अर्थ में कि जिन की चीन के प्रति सहानुभूति थी। अगर सरकार ने सभी कम्युनिस्टों को जेल में बन्द कर दिया होता तो सम्भवतः बोलने वाले सदस्यगण यहां पर बैठ तथा बोलते दिखाई न पड़ते। इसलिए उन को इन दोनों बातों में डिफरेंसेशन तो करना चाहिये था। सरकार ने ऐसे आदमियों को जिन के हृदय में जरा भी आक्रमणकारियों के प्रति सहानुभूति थी, जेल में बन्द कर के बिल्कुल ठीक किया है। यह तो स्वयं हमारे कम्युनिस्ट मित्र जानते हैं कि उन के नेता श्री डांग साहब जब बंगाल गए थे तो वहां पर उन के कम्युनिस्ट बन्धुओं ने उन पर डेले चलाये थे, पत्थर चलाये थे, उन को गालियां दी थी और उन का अपमान किया था। श्रीमती रेणू चन्द्रवर्ती तथा नायर साहब जानते हैं कि नैशनल काउंसिल में उन के दोस्तों ने उन की उस नीति का विरोध किया था। इस के बावजूद भी वह कहते जाते हैं कि गृह मंत्री जी ने बमजोरी दिखाई है। वह कावर्ड हैं। हम समझते हैं कि वे उस ट्राइब के आदमी हैं जिन को टूँचरस कहा जाना चाहिये। इस के बावजूद भी मैं समझता हूं कि इस सुरक्षा कानून का अच्छा प्रयोग हुआ है और मैं आशा करता हूं कि हमारे गृह मंत्री जी शीघ्र में भी जब तक इस देश में संकटकालीन स्थिति है, इस बात में जरा भी नहीं हिचकिचायेगे कि ट्राइब के उन लोगों को जिन की सहानुभूति जरा सी भी दूसरे लोगों के प्रति है, जेल में बन्द कर दिया जाए। यह दिक्कत बनना कि उन को सुविधाएं नहीं दी जाती है, रही नहीं है। उन को वही सुविधाएं मिल रही हैं जो कि शायद हम लोगों को १९४२ के

उन चार वर्षों में मिली थीं। अगर असुविधायें भी दी जाती हैं तो भी जो देशद्रोही हैं, उन को असुविधाओं से क्या मतलब। मैं इस विषय को यहीं छोड़ता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि इस का सदुपयोग हो रहा है।

इस संकटकालीन स्थिति में शासन तंत्र में जिस अजैसी की आवश्यकता थी वह दिखाई नहीं पड़ती है। मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी को एक पत्र लिखा था और उन को यह कहा था कि उनकी सारी बात, उन की सारी नीति जनता के सामने है और वह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है, उस की हम तारीफ करते हैं, उस की हम ताल्लफ करते हैं। लेकिन वह यह भी समझती है कि इस संकट की स्थिति में शासन यंत्र में जो भावना आनी चाहिये थी अजैसी की, उसके महत्व की, वह नहीं आ पाई। और मैं जनता के इस विचार से सहमत हूं। अभी एक ऐसा समय था जब कि हम शासन यंत्र में आई हुई बुराइयों को, उस के अन्दर आये हुए रेड टोपिज्म को या जो और तरह तरह की बातें होती थी, उन्हें दूर कर सकते थे, लेकिन वह दूर नहीं हुई। शासन की क्षमता शासन में घुसी बुराइयों को दूर करने में समर्थ नहीं हो सकी। यह बात सच है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में हम ने एक शासन यंत्र बनाने का यत्न किया जो हमारे फार्न-शाल टारगेट्स को पूरा कर लेता है और वर्ष में हजारों करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर लेता है लेकिन जहां तक फाइनेयल टारगेट्स और उस के एक्जिक्यूटिव का प्रश्न है, उन में कोई समझ हम नहीं देख सकते हैं।

अगर शासन यंत्र को हम इस रूप में देखें कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को सोशलिस्ट सोभावटी में बना लेना चाहिये, अगर हम यह देखें कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को बिना दी एंग्लैड डिमान्डरों की होना चाहिये, अगर हम देखें कि कामन मैनस ग्रीवान्स जो हैं उन की तुलना में एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन किस रूप में है, और अगर यह देखें कि इस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिये बराबर बहा जा रहा है कि अष्टाचार आ रहा है

इन चारों दृष्टियों से अगर हम एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को देखें तो मैं गृह मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारी यह राय है, और हम यह आशा करते थे, कि इस संकट की स्थिति में समुचित सुधार हो पायेगा। लेकिन वह नहीं हो पाया। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि शासन यंत्र में इस संकट काल की स्थिति में अरजेंसी नहीं आई। वह आई, लेकिन जैसा प्रधान मंत्री ने बतलाया कि वह पाशेली टू है, नाट होलली, मैं भी उस का समर्थक हूं। लेकिन हम आशा करते थे कि इस समय शासन में पूर्ण रूप से सुधार होगा। इस प्रसंग में मैं विस्तृत रूप में शासन में आई कठिनाइयों बुराइयों, और जो अष्टाचार के रूप कहे जाते हैं, उन का विषय उल्लेख नहीं कर सकता और न इसके लिए मेरे पास जो समाधान हैं उन्हें दे सकता हूं। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूं कि ऐसे समय में शासन में बहुत सी ऐसी अपाचिनिटीज हैं जिन का हम उपयोग करें तो उन को दूर कर सकते हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जनता को उस का शासन उस की भाषा में मिलना चाहिये। यह बात गृह मंत्री जी स्वयम् समझते हैं और कुछ दिन पूर्व उन्होंने इस का संकेत भी किया था। मुझे दुःख है कि ज्यों ही गृह मंत्री जी ने यह बात कही कि पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन की उच्च स्तरीय परीक्षाएँ अब हिन्दी के माध्यम से होने की सम्भावना है, और जिस पर राष्ट्रपति जी ने भी अपने निर्देश दे दिये हैं, तुरन्त इस देश के अन्दर लम्बे लम्बे सम्पादकीय लिख डाले गये, एडिटोरियल्स लिख डाले गये, कि बढ़ा गजब हो जायेगा। हास्तिक यहां के जो प्रेस हैं उन्होंने संकट काल की स्थिति में अपने रवैये का अच्छा परिचय नहीं दिया, फिर भी चूंकि प्रेस की स्वाधीनता एक बहुमूल्य स्वाधीनता है गणतन्त्र में, इस आधार को मान कर हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने उन्हें उल्टे सैटिड्यूड दिया, उन को काफी छूट दी, जिस

[श्री भगवत झा आजाद]

के वे भागी नहीं थे, जिस के वे हकदार नहीं थे, ऐसे समय में। यह जो ग्रहण प्रश्न है कि पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन की उच्च स्तरीय परीक्षाएँ हिन्दी के माध्यम से भी होंगी उन्होंने उस के वरुद्ध आज से एजिटेशन करना शुरू कर दिया है। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि गृह मंत्री जी इस को याद रखें कि अगर वे फ्रीडम के नाम पर उन को आज से जनता के दिमाग को दूषित करने का प्लायजन् करने का, अवसर देते हैं, तो एक ऐसा समय आयेगा जब उन के लिए कठिन हो जायेगा उन को संयम और नियंत्रण में रखना। इस लिये मैं हिन्दी के प्रसंग में निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि मैं यह नहीं कहता कि दक्षिण भारत के मित्र जिन को इस सम्बन्ध में कठिनाइयाँ हैं उन्हें आज से ही इस भाषा में आ जाना चाहिये, वह जब तक चाहें इंग्लिश को रखें, मुझे एतराज नहीं, लेकिन बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान ऐसे राज्यों में, जहाँ की जनता, जहाँ के लोग, चाहते हैं कि उन का अधिकार हो कि वे हिन्दी के माध्यम में अपनी परीक्षाएँ दें, अपने ज्ञान का विकास करें, उन को यह अधिकार पूर्ण रूप से मिलना चाहिये, और इस देश की प्रतिपात आवादी के प्रतिनिधि जो मोनोपॉली प्रेस हैं, फ्रीडम आफ दी प्रेस के नाम पर उन की बातों में न आ कर श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री को अपने राष्ट्रपति के निर्देश का पूर्ण रूप से पालन यथाशीघ्र करना चाहिये।

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Home Ministry's Demands. The Home Ministry is one of the important ministries. This Ministry is entrusted with the important task of manning the Government staff, maintenance of public order and tranquillity, administration of Union territories, welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes etc. Considering the limited time at my disposal,

I would like to deal only with two of the important problems that face us.

In a press report in January this year the Home Ministry had made an announcement that it was considering a proposal to reserve certain vacancies in Central and All-India Services for war-service candidates. It may be recalled in this connection that during the second world war the Government had passed a similar order reserving vacancies for war-returned persons. According to that order 70 per cent of the vacancies were reserved for candidates returning from war service while the remaining 30 per cent were kept to be filled from among those who were working in those posts on a temporary basis. What happened then was that those candidates who returned from war-service after World War II were taken in civilian posts. It is but fair—and nobody would grudge this—that those who had gone to the war should be given some special consideration and regard when they come back to normal civil life.

The Central and the State Governments fulfilled this assurance to all the war-returned candidates except those candidates who were unfortunate to be selected in the Madras Central Excise Collectorate. The war-service candidates were selected to the posts of inspectors in the Madras Central Excise Collectorate in 1946, 1947 and 1948. But the war-reserved seats were de-reserved in 1950. But the pity is that this fact was communicated to the concerned candidates only in 1956, after a lapse of about ten years. Thus the war-service candidates were handicapped in not being able to compete for the reserved posts in other departments also.

Further, there was an inevitable break between the war service and joining the Central Excise. After much correspondence, this was condoned in 1956. During this period of prolonged correspondence, non-service

candidates got their confirmations in earlier vacancies and the war-service candidates got late confirmation ordered purely on the merits of their civilian service in the Central Excise. It is another contradiction because, after an earlier assurance, the war-time service also should have been taken into consideration for fixing their seniority and for promotion.

As per the latest ruling, I understand that promotions are now being considered on the basis of the date of confirmation with the result that war-service candidates with late confirmations were affected mostly in the Madras Central Excise Collectorate. They were deprived of their legitimate chance of promotion owing to the delayed and unsteady steps of the Government. Only the war-service candidates joining the Madras Central Excise Collectorate have been handicapped whereas full benefit as per the assurance given earlier have been given to war-retained candidates joining other departments, like, Income-Tax, Postal, Railways etc. I do not know why this particular set of candidates joining the Madras Central Excise Collectorate have been penalised. I would request the hon. Home Minister to look into these cases and to redress the grievance of these candidates in the Madras Central Excise Collectorate.

Coming to the language problem, just now speaking on a Private Member's Resolution the hon. Prime Minister said that it is a very troublesome problem. Of course, it has been a troublesome problem. Only thing the Government has made it more troublesome. We welcome the hon. Prime Minister's assurance again and again that Hindi will not be imposed on non-Hindi-speaking people. Just at the beginning of this emergency, I think, somewhere in the first week of November, there was an advertisement in the leading Madras dailies saying that Hindi will not be imposed on the people of non-Hindi-speaking areas. It was given a big caption

"Prime Minister's Assurance" and his photograph was given. Therein he had assured that English will continue to be in use for official purposes. He also said, "I would not take it away until I was asked to take it away by the non-Hindi-speaking areas". We welcome such an assurance. It means that the official language problem was to be decided only by non-Hindi-speaking areas. But, in spite of this assurance coming from the hon. Prime Minister, which is very sincere and he sincerely wants to fulfil, what happens in actual reality? Imposition of Hindi is going on all around in the departments and in the administration. Even now, in the Central Government, persons coming from non-Hindi areas have to pass a Hindi test before being promoted to higher posts. It happens even for persons working in the Central Government in the South. For example, a person working in Trichi, even though he has got higher technical qualifications, has still to pass the Hindi test to get promotion to a higher post. Imposition of Hindi is going on all around.

Even if we go to a village, a tiny village in Tamil Nad, you will see, in the post office, defacing of stamps being done in Hindi. People there do not know. Without attaching any sentiment, please see to the convenience of the people. Also, if you go in the highways, you will see mile-stones inscribed in Hindi numerals. I do not know how many people will understand what numerals are written there.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): The other language, Tamil is also given.

Shri Sezhiyan: Please come along with me. I will show you many places.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I have seen.

Shri Sezhiyan: I will show you, in the National Highways. Imposition of Hindi has given much heart-burning to the people in the South. It is not a mere speculation. I would like to show to you that even genuine Congressmen, Congressmen who had occupied high places in the Central Government and also in the State Government, also felt the same thing. Here, I would like to quote one passage from a speech by the late Dr. P. Subbarayan, whose patriotism none can question. After affixing his memorable dissent note to Kher Commission Report on Official language, he presided over a meeting in Madras on 23rd October, 1957 and at that time, he said:

"I said during the deliberations of the Commission that it is impossible for many many years to come to have Hindi as the official language of the Union and English should remain. When our Prime Minister says there will be no imposition of Hindi, he means it. But, we cannot always think of this considering the fanatical feeling in the North."

Dr. Subbarayan had intimate knowledge and intimate feeling of the working of these things and this much he had to say, in a meeting which he presided over. The chief speaker in the meeting was Mr. C. Rajagopalachari. Of course, whatever he says, nowadays, Congressmen will hasten to deny and decry whatever C. R. says or has said. Therefore, I may not quote him. I shall quote some other person who has become very popular with the ruling party, and who has become the champion and authority on National integration in India, that is Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. In a memorandum that he drew up along with others in November, 1957, and sent to the hon. Prime Minister, he had to say this:

"This opposition is based on the legitimate misgiving that those to whom Hindi is the mother tongue

will attain a proficiency in it that others can never hope to achieve and secure for themselves an unfair advantage in official and other fields. The handicaps to the others will be permanent. This discrimination may be unconscious, but will nevertheless be real. It is not disputed that the change over from an existing medium to a new and untried one will entail inconvenience. What are the compensating advantages? None that we can see."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri Sezhiyan: Five minutes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not 5 minutes; 2 or 3 minutes.

Shri Sezhiyan: I have taken only 8 minutes. All right, I will finish. Again, presiding over the Union Language Convention on 22th December, 1957, he expressed his concern and protest against what he termed as "the dethronement of English, a language which is a passport to culture. It would mean an injustice to the cultural background of non-Hindi regions and will hamper their development in diverse fields". This is what he had to say.

There is also a move now that Hindi should become an alternative language in the U.P.S.C. examinations. I would like to know why they are choosing only Hindi as the alternative language. Why not other languages like Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese, Gujarati or Bengali? These languages are in no way less rich. These languages are highly developed, possess much precision and possess classical literatures. These languages are in no way inferior to Hindi. These languages also may be included.

I appeal to the Home Minister to allay once and for all the fears of the non-Hindi people. They are bringing a Bill. The true spirit of the Prime

Minister's assurance should be fulfilled. The should not water down the main thing.

One word more and I have finished. While addressing the meeting of the YMIA in Mylapore, referred to earlier the late-lamented Dr. P. Subbarayan concluded his speech thus:

"I am sure that we, are going to succeed in this fight....."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will get ample opportunities to speak when that Bill comes up. The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Seahiyam: He appealed to the young people in the meeting:

"I am sure that we are going to succeed in this fight provided those of you who are young, who will be affected by this imposition, are bold enough to say 'No, No' thrice."

And he asked the audience to say 'No, no' thrice. With all the emphasis and sincerity that I can command, I also say 'No, no, no' thrice to the imposition and imperialism of Hindi.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri P. L. Barupal.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I feel constrained to raise a point of order. I think that this House cannot continue its proceedings, in view of article 100(4) which clearly enjoins upon whoever is presiding at a time in the House to adjourn the House in case there is no quorum in the House, and I think that no convention and nothing that is said otherwise can possibly override the Constitution which it is our bounden duty to observe....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The convention has been that during the extended sitting of the House, no question of quorum is challenged.

Let us go on with the discussion

now, and the hon. Minister will reply on Monday.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Apart from the fact that it detracts from the dignity of the House, my very respectful submission to you is that the Constitution, which you and I and Members of this Parliament are bound to uphold, enjoins in as many words that whoever is presiding or whoever is acting as such should adjourn the House if there is no quorum. The language is that he shall adjourn the House or suspend the meeting until there is quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall follow the convention that has been established in this House.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I do not think that there can be anything more mandatory than this provision in the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall follow the convention that has been established.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is a clear violation of the Constitution if we carry on without quorum.

श्री प० ल० बाकुपाल (गंगानगर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल से इन्तिजार कर रहा था। मैं गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदानों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं परिगणित जाति का सदस्य हूँ, इसलिए चाहिए तो यह था कि मैं पहले उनकी समस्याओं पर बोलूँ लेकिन मैं उनकी समस्याओं पर देश की समस्याओं को प्राथमिकता देता हूँ। मैं गृह मंत्रालय का ध्यान राजस्थान के सात सौ मील के बारडर की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

गृह मंत्रालय के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन में जहाँ उत्तरी भारत के सीमा क्षेत्र के विकास का संकेत किया गया है वहाँ राजस्थान के बारडर के सम्बन्ध में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। मैं सन् १९५२ से संसद का सदस्य रहा हूँ

[श्री पा० ला० वारूपाल]

और मुझे सीमा पर जाने का मौका मिला है। मैं कुछ बातें सीमा के सम्बन्ध में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक मेरा ख्याल है भारत और पाकिस्तान की सीमा पर जो पुलिस चौकियाँ स्थापित करने के बारे में निर्णय हुआ था वह यह था कि जो हमारे पिलर हैं, जो हमारी सीमा रेखा हैं, उससे ३०० गज की दूरी पर पुलिस चौकियाँ स्थापित की जाएँ। उस निर्णय के अनुसार हमारी पुलिस चौकियाँ तो सीमा से ३०० गज की दूरी पर स्थित हैं लेकिन पाकिस्तान की चौकियाँ वहीं की वहीं हैं। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध अच्छे नहीं दिखायी देते। अगर खुदा न खास्ता उबर से हमला हो गया तो वह पहले ही तीन सौ गज आगे होंगे और हम को दबा सकते हैं। येरा निवेदन है कि इसको देखा जाय कि यह कहाँ तक सही है। इसकी तहकीकात की जाय।

मैंने यह भी देखा है कि पाकिस्तान ने अमरकोट से जम्मू तक अच्छी सड़क बना ली है। लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस सीमा की सुरक्षा का सारा भार राजस्थान सरकार पर है। हमारी सरकार उस भार को नहीं झल सकती। आपको चीनी हमले से सबक लेना चाहिए। हम पहले भी चिल्लाते थे कि सीमा पर अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं शास्त्री जी से आप के द्वारा यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह हमारी सीमा पर सुरक्षा का अच्छा प्रबन्ध करें।

इसके साथ ही साथ मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है भूतपूर्व स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के समय से जो हमारी पुलिस चौकियाँ हैं उनके अंदर टेलीफोन तो लगे हुए हैं लेकिन आपरेटर नहीं हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि कम्पनी हैडक्वार्टर से अच्छा सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने के लिए यह व्यवस्था ठीक होनी चाहिए।

इसके बाद मैं पुलिस के जवानों के मकानों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। जब तक पाकिस्तान रहेगा तब तक हमारी पुलिस चौकियाँ वहाँ रहेंगी। मकानों की हालत यह है कि राइफलें रखने की भी ठीक जगह नहीं है। जब बरसात होती है तो तम म सामान भीज जाता है। मैं जल्दी जल्दी आपको कुछ संकेत करना चाहता हूँ। हालाँकि मैं समझता हूँ कि यहाँ पार्लियामेंट में सुरक्षा व्यवस्था की वृत्तियों के बारे में संकेत करना उचित होगा फिर भी मैं इतना अवश्य बतूंगा कि हमारे जवानों के पास जोकि आज पाकिस्तान के जवानों के मुकाबले आधुनिक हथियार नहीं हैं वे उन्हें सप्लाई किये जायें तभी सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार हो सकती है। पाकिस्तान के जवानों के पास आधुनिक हथियार हैं। जरूरत इस बात की है कि अपने जवानों को भी उनसे लैस दिया जाय। हमारे यहाँ जो पुलिस पोस्ट हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि एक एक पुलिस पोस्ट पर कम से कम पांच एल०एम०जी० जरूर होनी चाहिए। इसी तरह से राजस्थान में सीमा के ऊपर जो हमारी पुलिस तैनात है और राजस्थान में सिविल अंड के अन्य कोई सवारी नहीं है चूँकि वह सारा रेजिस्तान है इसलिए हर एक पुलिस पोस्ट पर कम से कम दस अंड अवश्य होने चाहियें।

मैं देखता हूँ कि आज वहाँ जवानों के लिए पीने के पानी की अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं है। उस क्षेत्र में पानी खारा है। दूसरे गांवों से उनकी पानी लाना पड़ता है। मैंने पुलिस के जवानों को अपने सिर के ऊपर मटकों में पानी ढोते हुए देखा है। इसलिए मैं शास्त्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि जहाँ पुलिस पोस्ट है कम से कम आपातकाल के समय में पानी की सुव्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। वहाँ पर डाटर टेक बनने चाहिए। रजर्व पानी के लिए।

मैंने यह भी देखा है कि जिन मकानों में पुलिस के जवान रह रहे हैं वह मकान खस्ता हो रहे हैं और ढहने वाले हैं। भूतपूर्व स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने हजारों रुपये खर्च करके उन मकानों को बनाया। उन मकानों में पुलिस की चौकियां हैं। जब हम उनकी हालत को देखते हैं तो हमारा सिर शर्म के मारे झुक जाता है। जो भूतपूर्व शासक लोग हैं वे कहते हैं कि देखो हमने मकान बनाये वह कितने अच्छे बनाये थे और यह मकान मुझारी सरकार के समय ढहने लगे हैं और जहां मकान गिरेंगे वहां इनके नीचे पुलिस के जवान भी मरेंगे तो हमें उनकी कोई जवाब देते नहीं सूझता और शर्म से सिर नीचे झुक जाता है। मैं गत होली से एक दिन पहले स्वयं पुलिस के जवानों से एक चौकी में जाकर मिला हूं और उसकी खस्ता-हालत देखी है। मेरा निवेदन है कि पुराने भवनों की ठीक से मरम्मत की व्यवस्था की जाय और उनको ढहने से बचाया जाय।

एक दूसरी चीज मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां काफी तस्कर व्यापार होता है। मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख होता है। यह हकीकत है कि वे तस्कर व्यापार करने वाले मुझे इतने बफादार नहीं मालूम पड़ते हैं जितना कि शायद उनको समझा जाता है। तस्कर व्यापार के अलावा हमारे यहां डकैत आदि होते हैं। डकैतों का उन्मूलन करने के लिए जो प्रयास किये गये और किये जा रहे हैं उन के लिए मैं राजस्थान सरकार और राजस्थान सरकार के गृह मंत्रालय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। इनके अतिरिक्त जब श्री माथुर साहब ने गृह मंत्रालय का कार्यभार सम्हाला है उस काम में काफी तेजी आई है और काफी बुरे लोगों को पकड़ा गया है। डकैतों को काफ़ी संख्या में मारा गया है। मैं इस के लिए बांकातर पुलिस के अधिकारियों, राजस्थान का सरकार और शास्त्री जी को धन्यवाद

देना चाहता हूं।

एक अन्य बात मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हरिजनों के वास्ते समाज कल्याण आदि कार्यों की जो मेरे मित्रों ने सदन में चर्चा की और उनको और बढ़ाने के लिए कहा मैं है मैं समय के अभाव में उसके बारे और कुछ न कह कर अपनी राय उन भाइयों के साथ में मिलाना चाहता हूं और हरिजनों के विकास और कल्याण के लिए उन्होंने जो सुझाव दिये हैं उन में मेरा नाम भी जोड़ दिया जाय।

अष्टाचार के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि अष्टाचार के बारे में जब हम कहते हैं तो हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी हमारी नहीं मानते। अब अष्टाचार की शिकायत विरोधी पक्ष के लोग करते हैं तो केवल इस बिना पर टाल देना कि वह ऐसा गवर्नमेंट को बदनाम करने के लिए कहते हैं, ठीक न होगा। कारण अष्टाचार हमारे बीच से फैला हुआ है इस बात से कोई इंकार नहीं कर सकता। मेरा कहना है कि जो अष्टाचारी अफसर होते हैं वे न सरकार के होते हैं और न विरोधी पार्टी के। अष्टाचारी निश्चित रूप से राष्ट्रद्रोही व देशद्रोही हैं और उन के ऊपर कड़े से कड़ा कदम उठाया जाय।

आज मेरे साथी श्री कामथ जी ने जो एक सुझाव दिया है मैं भी उसका समर्थन करता हूं। इस करप्शन की बीमारी से हम बहुत तंग आ गये हैं। दूसरा आदमी इसको लेकर हमारी सरकार की आलोचना करे और हम उनका समर्थन करें यह उचित नहीं लगता है लेकिन मजबूरीवश करना पड़ता है क्योंकि इस अष्टाचार की बुराई को जैसा भी हो हमें अपने बीच से समाप्त करना है। वैसे सरकार की आलोचना करने वाले का समर्थन करने को हमारा दिल नहीं करता है लेकिन मजबूर हो कर हमें ऐसा करना पड़ता है। इसलिए मेरा शास्त्री जी से निवेदन है कि आप जिस ढंग से काम कर रहे हैं उसके लिए

[श्री प० सा० बाख्ताल]

हम आप के आभारी हैं। आपके व्यक्तित्व, आपकी कार्य-कुशलता और आपके एक तीक्ष्ण बुद्धि राजनीतिज्ञ होने के नाते हम सब लोग आपकी इज्जत करते हैं पर भगवान की कृपा से हमारी सब समस्याएं आपके द्वारा हल हो जायेंगी। मेरा बस इतना ही निवेदन है कि आप हमारे राजस्थान का ध्यान रखें। हमारी राज्य सरकार के ऊपर सारा भार मत लाद दें। उन को और अधिक धन दें ताकि वह अपनी सीमा की रक्षा अच्छी तरह से कर सकें।

Shri M. Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri): When certain subjects are taken up, the speakers as well as the listeners generate heat, but I think that if such things are discussed in a dispassionate manner, excluding heat, it will particularly lend weight to the matter, and also enable people to understand things clearly. What is being discussed may be right or wrong, but for it to receive some consideration, clear, logical, cogent consideration, things must be said in a manner which eschews emotion. I will try to follow that and mention only one or two things within the short time that is allowed to me now as on previous occasions.

Much has been said about the infiltration of Pakistanis into Assam. If infiltration has taken place, there can be absolutely no controversy about the fact that it ought to be prevented and rectified. If there has been a large influx, penetration of Pakistanis into the country, it denotes that the measures taken by the Government have not been sufficient. They must be stiffened so that this menace to the country may be restricted and eliminated.

As you will find, this is creating so much heat in the country, amongst the various sections of the people, but in eliminating this menace, we should see that hardship is not caused to the genuine citizens of the country. There is reason for saying this.

There have been reports of several people who have been living in villages in Assam for 15, 20 or 30 years, owning properties for a long time who have been served with quit notices by the police. There have also been cases in which people have gone to court and established the fact that they are citizens of the country, but even after the court's verdict in their favour, quit notices have been served on them. Details about such cases have been submitted in a memorandum by an organisation which is an ally of the Congress in politics, and I think that memorandum would have been received by the Government of India also. These facts really merit the serious consideration of the Government, and the difficulties and hardships of the genuine citizens of the country ought to be eliminated.

Coming to the number of the people who have infiltrated into this country, figures like two, three and four lakhs are given. I do not know how they arrive at these figures. Did they compare the present figures with the original population of Muslims in those particular areas? As a matter of fact, the last census did not take note of people on the score of religion. It was unfair for them to have eliminated this feature from the census operations, because religious minorities and their rights are recognised by the Constitution of India. Therefore, it is only just, proper and also indispensable that the number of these minorities also ought to be recorded authoritatively by the census. However that is not done. Hence, all the controversy about the numbers as to how many came into India from the neighbouring country, whether it is correct or not.

Sir, then again, when people have got grievances, when they think that they have been injured—it may be right or wrong—that their rights have been contravened, what are they to do at all? They have to make representations and they have to voice their grievances. Then they may be told whether they are right or wrong. But no heed is taken of such things.

There is the question of Darul Uloom of Deoband. All along it has been manned and managed by Congress Muslims. All of a sudden we hear that there was a search of that institution. That really makes people ask: what is wrong about it? There might have been cases with regard to other institutions also; the same treatment might have been given to other institutions also. They might have proceeded through the authorities, through the head of the institution, if there was anything wrong. Was such a course adopted? I think the Government should make this clear. If such things are placed before the people there will not be much trouble. If there is any grievance and if the authorities see it, they should set it right. If they do so, there ends the matter. It need not grow into a controversy; it need not also become emotional.

It was said that in Panipat the sacrifice of goats was prevented. It may be or may not be correct. If the Government says it is not correct, there ends the matter. However, when a number of people feel a grievance, they must be given an opportunity of saying what they want and there must be somebody to listen to it.

The Muslims consider their personal law not as others consider their personal law. It is part and parcel of their religion. They have got a right to follow their religion; that is granted by the Constitution. When this question of personal law came up before the Constituent Assembly and when it was proposed to do something in the Constitution about this, the hon. Prime Minister in a communication sent on the matter said that the personal law would not be changed unless the people themselves, the people concerned, wanted such a change. With that assurance the people felt reassured. But now and then the question of personal law comes up. It is a matter of religion. Therefore, Government must really be considerate in this matter.

Then, Muslims have never said that they are not at all given any posts in the Government services or in the legislatures. That is not their complaint at all. They say that the size or amount of representation is not commensurate with the size of their population. Nobody said that there was no Muslim in the Government service. If anybody says that, it is utterly wrong. It is a fact that there are some here and there. But is that all that the Muslim community is entitled to when the size of its population is taken into consideration? If the percentage of the Muslims in services is given that will give a quietus to such arguments. Again, the census does not say anything about the religious minorities or religious denominations of the people. It has created so much confusion. In the United Nations, two months ago, one of our delegations said that the Muslim population of India was five crores. A few days later, another delegate said that the Muslim population was six crores. And a few days later still, the figure was put by somebody else as eight crores. A population cannot be five crores and eight crores at the same time. All this confusion is because the Census authorities have omitted, in counting, all reference to religions in the country; they should have been counted as required by the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri M. Muhammad Ismail: In February, the Government seems to have issued an announcement saying that a committee of ten people will be appointed with reference to Andaman and Nicobar Islands for advising the Commissioner of the islands. Therein, they propose to include two representatives of the panchayats. I think that is too small a representation to be given to the panchayats. They ought to be given more representation, because the people's representatives ought to be made to take interest in the administration of their particular localities.

[Shri Muhammad Ismail]

The same thing has to be done with reference to the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands. Therein, there is another factor. The Government is taking some steps in regard to the health of the people in so far as it concerns the amenities of the people. I only want that these measures should be intensified. The people of these islands are afflicted with the feil diseases like leprosy and elephantiasis. I do not know what is the cause of these diseases: water or something else may cause them. There must be some intensive investigation about the causes of these diseases which will be beneficial not only to the people of these islands but also to the people elsewhere.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Ferozabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Home Ministry bears a heavy responsibility for the good government of the country which is rendered heavier because of the constant threat of a Chinese attack. It has to deal with such vital matters as internal order and security, of the people and the integrity of the State, the moral efficiency of the services. The only satisfaction is that the shoulders that carry this burden are strong enough to bear it. They may not be broad, but this is symbolic of the modern age where size has lost its significance; the atom conceals unfathomed reserves of power.

Sir, I wholeheartedly support Dr. Aney's advice that in this period of emergency, Government and Parliament must concentrate their attention on strengthening the defence of the country and must not raise issues which give rise to acute controversy and are likely to disrupt the unity created by the Chinese aggression.

In this House, there has been a demand by the Swatantra party for the termination of the emergency. The Swatantra party blamed this Government for unpreparedness, but now it is not worried even by the Chinese concentration on our borders. Its advice is tantamount to saying that we must run about in search of fire

extinguishers after the house is on fire! I wonder how at this juncture it can advise that the country should relax the preparations that it is making and terminate this emergency. The communist party has voiced the complaint that the Defence of India Rules are being used for political ends by the party in power. I think that the Government has shown very great restraint in dealing with this party even at the cost of disregarding public sentiment which would have welcomed even stronger measures in view of the record of dubious loyalty of this party to the country. The nation has not forgotten its role in the freedom struggle. Whatever action has been taken, has been taken against individuals, and this has been not only in the interests of the country's security but also of the detenus themselves and their protection. The hostile demonstrations that greeted some of them in Calcutta are a proof of this. The Ministry is in possession not only of evidence of subversive activity, but of links with the enemy. The public feeling is that the Government is not dealing with disloyal elements and fifth columnists in our midst with strength and vigour. We have been tolerant to the extent of jeopardising the security of the country. Could we find another example in history of a nation which had allowed an organisation like the Muslim League, which worked with all its might for the division of the country and had a limb of it amputated, to flourish in its midst and do all sorts of mischief and supply ample propaganda material to our enemies to malign our Government? From what we heard in the House today, that mentality has not been scotched, much less killed. One hon. Member all the time talked about the Muslim community, their religion and their rights and privileges. His only anxiety was for the advancement and welfare of 6½ crores of Muslims but he was totally unconcerned about the remaining 36 or 37 crores. Such speeches indicate that there are in this

country sections of people whose loyalty is not to the country, but to the community. What manifestation it will take if we are embroiled in a war is to be considered. The clouds of war are hovering on our borders and it is a matter of very great anxiety that both the countries which are clattering their arms on our frontiers have active sympathisers at large in this country. The Home Ministry will be well-advised to take note of this. There is great anxiety in the public mind about the heavy infiltration from Pakistan into Assam in view of Pakistan's bitter and sustained hostility and the recent Sino-Pakistan pact while we are still negotiating for a settlement.

19 hrs.

I would like to say a few words about the law and order situation in the country. Crime is on the increase. The unfortunate part of it is that our young men are taking more and more to it. In my own constituency, where the three borders of Rajasthan Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh meet, crime is endemic. But now it is taking larger proportions. There are kidnappings of people from their homes in broad daylight and heavy ransoms are started. The result is that qualitative depopulation of the villages is going on. Those who are well-to-do and educated find it difficult to stay in the villages. This thing has been going on for some time and I would urge on the Home Minister to take some very drastic steps in this matter. After all, we cannot take it in a normal manner. Some very intensive measures have to be taken even though it may be for a short period. Criminals must find themselves on their run. So long as the police is on the defensive we shall never be able to achieve anything. I know some success has been achieved in liquidating some gangs, but at the same time successors have been springing up and taking their place.

In this House, a good deal has been said about corruption.

Sir, corruption, I do admit, is an evil which needs our constant atten-

tion, but I know that the hon. Home Minister is giving constant thought to it. We are also aiming at setting up a socialist pattern of society which respects the dignity of the individual and ensures equality of status and opportunity and social and economic justice.

But, paradoxically enough, in the pursuit of these objects even ordinary administrative justice has gone by the board and the common man feels much more helpless than he ever was. Justice through courts is beyond his reach and means, and there is little redress against administrative abuse. Little wonder, Sir, that the general feeling is not that the administration is being run in the interest of the common man.

As regards bureaucracy, I think this malady is not peculiar to our own country. Even in other countries which are much better administered there is dissatisfaction on this score. There may be very good officers all round, but still the organisation functions in a manner which appears to be absolutely callous. I will quote from a recent book. There it is said:

"Bureaucracy is one of the most prominent monsters of our time. Its shadow hovers over all organised efforts of modern man, but its most frightening impact is due to an intimate alliance with Leviathan itself—the State.

Modern man has, however, to live with this monster and the question is not how to kill it but how to tame it."

A Parliamentary Committee summed up its defects in the following words:

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must try to conclude now.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: It has said

"The faults most frequently enumerated are over-devotion to precedents, remoteness from the rest

[Shri S. N. Chaturvedi]

of the community, inaccessibility and faulty handling of the general public, lack of initiative and imagination, ineffective organisation, waste of man-power, procrastination and unwillingness to take responsibility or to give decisions."

To these may be added: utmost secretiveness and corruptibility, and unhealthy political pressures in this country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. Speeches should be made and not read.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Singhvi...

An Hon. Member: Shall we not adjourn now?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Sir, I do not wish to avail myself—I do say with great regret—of the opportunity to speak. The House is virtually empty (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 A.M. on Monday.

19.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 1, 1963/Chaitra 11, 1885 (Saka).

[Friday, March 29, 1963/Chaitra 8, 1885 (Saka)]

COLUMNS		COLUMNS	
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.	
S.Q. No.	Subject	U.S.Q. No.	Subject
642	Export of textiles to East Asian countries.	1300	Export of iron ore .
643	Export of mica .	1301	Sale of tobacco goods
644	Chrysler automobiles .	1302	Wool Spinning Charkha
645	Pottassium chloride plant at Kandla .	1303	Manufacture of automobiles .
646	Coal for steel plants .	1304	Small Scale Industries in Uttar Pradesh
649	Cement trade in Delhi	1305	Air-guns and rifles .
650	Production of fertilizers .	1306	Availability of raw materials .
651	Cement factory in Assam	1307	Wool industry in Uttar Pradesh
653	Export of bicycles .	1308	Cement factory, Kangra
654	Hindi Law Commission .	1309	Steel Scrap No. 1 .
655	Purchases by D.G.S.&D	1310	Import of copra .
656	Manufacture of cement	1311	Hindustan Steel Limited .
657	Cottage industries	1312	Loans to Jute and Cotton Textile Industries .
659	Tea industry .	1313	Industrial Extension Centres .
660	Import of stainless steel .	1314	Committee for U. N. trade and Development Conference .
661	Export of mangoes:	1315	Import of Ammonium Sulphate from Japan .
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		1316	Inventions Promotion Board
S.Q. No.		1317	Plastic and Chemical products .
646	Export of iron ore to East European countries	1318	Salt factories in Madras .
647	Heavy Boiler Plant, Tiruchirappalli .	1319	Spinning mill in South Arcot, Madras .
658	Paper factory in Jammu and Kashmir .	1320	Cotton production .
U.S.Q. No.		1321	Rourkela Fertilizer Plant .
1289	Defence Orders on automobile industry .	1322	Sulphuric Acid Units .
1290	Company Law Administration .	PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	
1291	Sewing machines .	(1) A statement of cases in which the lowest tenders have not been accepted by the India Store Department, London and the India Supply Mission, Washington, during the half year ending the 31st December, 1962.	
1292	Table fans .	(2) A copy of Order No. 1 of the Delimitation Com-	
1293	Supply of iron and steel to Orissa .		
1294	Development of sericulture in Orissa .		
1295	Cut in imports .		
1296	Cable manufacturing plant at Rupnarayanpur		
1297	Electric detonators .		
1298	Foreign collaboration .		
1299	Revision of credit agreement .		

	COLUMNS		COLUMNS
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE— <i>contd.</i>		REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.	7047
mission published in Notification No. S. O. 874 dated the 21st March, 1963 determining the number of seats in Lok Sabha to be allocated to various States under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962.		Seventeenth Report was adopted	
REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED	6919	PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN	7047—80
Twenty-Eighth Report was presented.		Shri Hem Barua moved his Resolution re. radical change in the administrative policy of NEFA in the context of the recent Chinese aggression. After discussion, the Resolution was withdrawn by leave of the House.	
STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER	6919	PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION	7081
The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry (Shri Kanungo) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 15th March, 1963 to a supplementary on Starred Question No. 414.		Shrimati Subhadra Joshi moved her Resolution re: nationalisation of banks. The discussion was not concluded.	
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS	6922—7047, 7082—7118	AGENDA FOR MONDAY. APRIL 1, 1963/CHAITRA 11, 1885 (SAKA)—	
Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs continued. The discussion was not concluded.		Further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation.	